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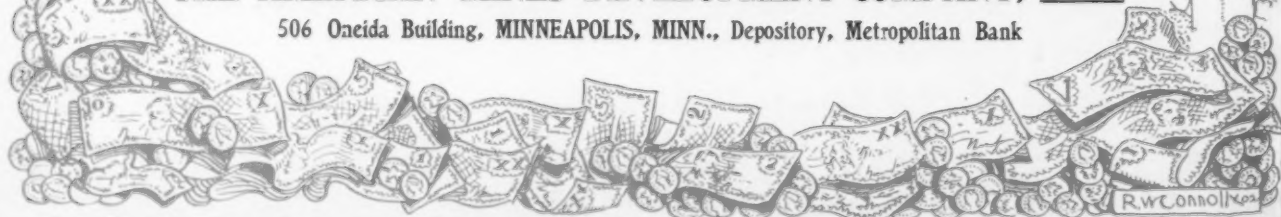
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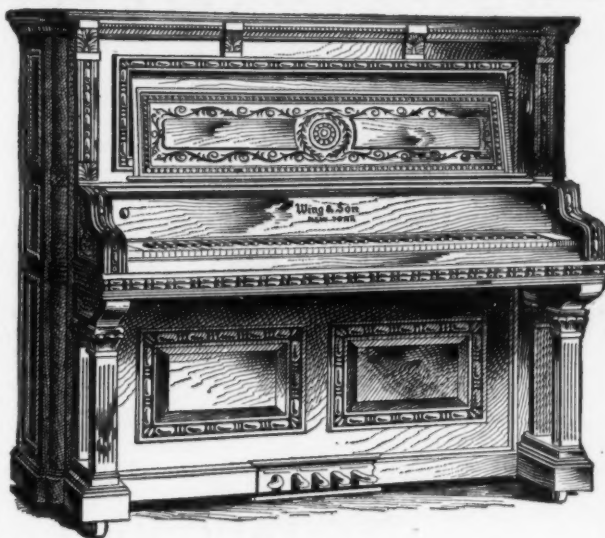


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EDITORIAL

VICTOR H. SMALLEY, EDITOR

THE EDITOR will be gratified to examine for publication any manuscripts submitted to him. These may include short stories, narratives of adventure, descriptions of new regions, and poetry,—all to be Western in tone and spirit. Interesting photographs, sketches, maps, etc. are also desired. A stamped envelope should be sent to cover postage in case the manuscript or photographs are not found available.

THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE aims to cultivate a taste for sound reading and to diffuse interesting and entertaining information. It desires to foster the northwestern spirit which takes pride in the legends, history, poetry, stories, and humor connected with the romantic region between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast.

THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE is also devoted to promoting the development of the Northwest. Accordingly it invites correspondence concerning the material progress and development of different sections and in the various cities and towns of the Western and Northwestern states.

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VOL. XXI. NO. 3.

MARCH, 1903.

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The City of Great Falls, Montana

A Study in Predestination

By Alice Harriman

Montana's role was assigned her from the beginning. She was cast, in the drama of the Northwest, to be the Grande Dame—the Treasure State—and right royally does she justify her name and act her part.

Aeons ago the resistless processes of world-making hewed and carved, hid or revealed, that which should be treasure thereafter. Nature, with no niggard hand, spread rich prairies far-reaching and piled mountains as their complements. She caused great rivers to flow and lakes to be of size and depth. Then she saw that what she had done was good, and to crown her handiwork she gave unusual climatic conditions.

The silent years went by and nature waited,—waited for the appreciation and utilization of her largess.

"Serene I fold my hands and wait,

For lo! mine own shall come to me!"

Life came! Indians and buffalo, fur-traders and gold-seekers, adventurers and missionaries, bull-whackers, mule-skinners and cow-punchers, railroads and home-seekers,—in kinetoscopic sequence and distinctness each have moved across the

stage and have played their part, physically, psychologically and often unconsciously, in the dramatic history.

Men created a new State,—Montana! They did not know they were but fulfilling the laws of destiny—but Nature knew!

Montana is aggressive and progressive. She could not play a small part. She was fashioned on too broad a gauge, too big a plan. She has been developed by men who, living the strenuous life, do things that count for advance and prosperity. Everything about her is large. She is the third largest State in the Union. She produces the most wealth per capita of any state in the Union and her people are the most universally prosperous. Her mountains are magnificent, her lakes marvels.

Montana has the largest copper camp in the world. Her sapphire mines are duplicated only in far-away Siam and Ceylon. Her gold and silver production runs yearly into the millions of dollars, and her coal fields, although merely in their beginning, will in time be as wealth producing. Her iron is bound to be to her

what the Mesaba range is to the individual States of Minnesota and Pennsylvania, without the disadvantage of having to be mined in one state and carried to another for manufacture. She has unbounded wealth in cattle, horses and sheep, and her agricultural resources, just beginning to be developed, are as great as any State in the whole West.

Montana has more large rivers than any other state. Witness: the Missouri, the Kootenai, the Yellowstone and the Flathead, to mention only four. And she has the Falls of the Missouri!

When one comes to appraise all of Montana's treasures the conviction is forced upon him that her rivers, with their unlimited water power, are among the best and greatest of all her treasures. Copper stocks may fluctuate, silver may depreciate, gold mines may "pinch out," and all other sources of revenue have periods of depression. Gems are for the wealthy and scenery does not satisfy a hungry man, but water power that can be utilized at a reasonable cost is the greatest natural gift that can be enjoyed by a State or community.



BIRDS EYE VIEW OF PART OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

It is confidently believed that Great Falls is destined to become one of the most important railroad centers in Montana



BOSTON AND MONTANA SMELTER AT GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

The tall chimney is a landmark for miles around, and is noticed by the traveler long before his train reaches the city

In Arcadian days the poet sung, "Oh, 'tis love, love, love that makes the world go round," but in these purely utilitarian days of the beginning of the twentieth century the business man announces with conviction that 'tis water, water, water that makes the wheels go round, and that for his part he'll take his chances on making things hum if he can gain control of sufficient water power either for manufacturing or irrigation!

There is no available estimate of all the water power of Montana. There does not need to be, for that which is at the Great Falls of the Missouri is so immense that it has but one rival—Niagara.

To show the immensity of the water power of Great Falls, a comparison with that of other great water powers in the United States furnishes the best evidence. The aggregate horse power generated by the water powers of Minneapolis, 35,000; Holyoke, Mass., 12,000; Manchester, N. H., 12,000; Lewiston, Maine, 11,000; Lowell, Mass., 11,845; Lawrence, Mass., 11,000; Cohoes, N. Y., 9,450, and Paterson, N. J., 2,150, is 105,345 horse power as compared to 340,000 horse power generated by the water power of Great Falls.

Too much cannot be said of Great Falls' splendid water power when it is considered from the standpoint of the progress made in electrical science and machinery and the transmission of power through the medium of the electric current. A glance at the picture of even one of the falls will show that Great Falls can justly lay claim to the second largest available water power in the United States. In the series of falls between the Black Eagle falls, (these being already developed by the Great Falls Water Power and Town Site Company by a dam producing a head of forty-three feet) and the Great Falls of the Missouri, some ten miles further down the stream, there are three other abrupt falls, while the first named has a fall of forty-three feet and the latter ninety-six feet, these, together with the rapids between them, create a total fall of 512 feet. The developed power of the Black Eagle falls, that was naturally twenty-eight feet high, has averaged 32,108 horse power, and in

these figures lie the story of the past and present of Great Falls, for the power there developed has for twelve years operated the most cheaply operated copper smelter in the world; has run twelve or fifteen miles of street railway; supplied the city with lights for streets, business houses and dwelling houses; ground 250 to 300 barrels of flour daily for the Royal Milling Company, and operated many small motors that give power for various industries of no little importance. The chief task of the power here harnessed is the operation of the great smelter and reduction works and refineries of the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company, and so cheaply has it performed its task that the profits of the company in seven years, (notwithstanding that the ore had to be hauled from Butte to Great Falls) has been almost \$30,000,000. Many men are employed in the smelter and transporta-

tion of ores, coal, matte and refined copper and the pay roll is great. The total pay roll of the cities' industries and the adjacent coal mines amounts to over \$350,000 per month. This is an item not to be overlooked by one thinking of starting in business in Great Falls.

Besides the smelter the Great Falls Iron Works are something of vast importance to Great Falls and its tributary country, for they are manufacturers of mining cars and buckets, ore crushers, pulverizers and concentrating machinery. Their hard iron and semi-steel roll shells, crushers, plates and stamp mill shoes and dies are proved to be by repeated tests second to none in resisting abrasion.

The Great Falls Iron Works was established in the year 1890 and occupies the whole of block 86 on 8th Avenue North, between 13th and 14th Sts.

The alleyway on this block has been abolished by special city ordinance, thereby making their location the only one within the city limits that has a whole square under control of any one enterprise.

A Great Northern Railway side-track is on the north side of their works and the main line of the Great Falls Street Railway passes the works on the south side.

This company is the pioneer manufacturer in the city and is doing a flourishing business in smelter machinery, mining machinery, and supplies, as well as general repairs for this section of the Northwest.

The Royal Milling Company is another big enterprise with branches throughout the state, and their desire for more wheat must be met by the oncoming settlers in this part of "God's country."

The banks of the Missouri between the Black Eagle Falls and the Great Falls are sufficiently high and the bed of the river of such a character as to permit the development of this enormous power at a small cost when compared with that which attended the development of many others throughout the United States. So important a factor has the cost of production become in the different lines of manufacturing that the expense of the motive force required often determines whether there shall be profit or loss to the investor. This same small cost of power, taken into consideration with the fact that the flow of the Missouri River is more nearly uniform than many of the other rivers upon which water powers have been developed, yielding an average flow



RIVERSIDE PARK, GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

The public parks of Great Falls are one of the most admirable things about this most admirable city



GREAT FALLS IS A BEAUTIFUL CITY

A park city it might be called, the park system being supplemented by about nine miles of boulevarded streets

throughout the year of about 6,000 cubic feet per second at the Black Eagle Falls, can hardly fail to convince the most skeptical that here is one of the world's greatest water powers.

These springs are about midway of the Black Eagle and Rainbow Falls and add to the flow of the Missouri River more than 600 cubic feet per second. This adds ten per cent. to flow of river. We have here the phenomena of a river equal to a width of 250 feet, depth of two feet, and velocity of two feet per second, bursting forth from under the ground, its water having a temperature of about fifty-two degrees, and its flow uniform throughout the year and of sufficient volume to raise the temperature of the water of the Missouri River from freezing point above the springs to forty degrees at a distance of one and one-half miles below.

If Montana was designed to be the Treasure State, surely the City of Great Falls was destined to be the commercial center of a vast territory. From Minneapolis to Great Falls is more than a thousand miles and the country is settling faster than houses can be built for homes, especially in Western North Dakota and all of Montana. Westward is Spokane, and it takes thirty hours of travel to reach that city. To the North is the unlimited region only just beginning to be appreciated, but which is rapidly settling up with Americans and Canadians alike—a veritable invasion of the twentieth century—as far North as human beings can live; and that is many, many hundreds of miles farther than is possible in the Northeast, owing to the peculiar climatic conditions. A trade is being formed and will need to be satisfied. Why not from Great Falls manufactories? Neither is there any competition South of the city of Great Falls,—nowhere. Is this not a big swing for trade? It would seem so to the thoughtful. But this is merely the home market. The ever increasing trade with the Orient is a tremendous factor to be reckoned with and Great Falls is on the line of railroad that is making most active efforts to bring that trade within America's reach. It can hardly be over-estimated,—the great results that will be brought about by the far-reaching policy of the Great Northern railway and steamship lines to secure Asiatic trade.

And still there are pessimists who sneer and speak of this city as one of "wind, water and future!" Let them be of little faith if they enjoy it! Pessimists, like the poor, we must always have with us. Perhaps it is their destiny! Meanwhile, the wind blows free and takes with it any danger of malaria or fever and comes sweeping over Montana's beautiful undulating prairies and mountains, bringing ozone to fill expanding lungs, and inspiration to work, and faith in one's self and one's abiding place. The water is what will—and does!—mean more to the city than anything else possibly could. And its destiny, being foretold from the beginning, is already reeling from the loom of the Fates, and the future is merging with the present with gratifying certainty. The citizens of Great Falls have made the water power known from London to Tokio, they have broken the strength of the wind by providing a system of parks that cannot be equaled in the Northwest, and they have built a city for a future of solidity, prosperity and growth. They have placed here, in fifteen years, a city

that has increased in population from 350 to 20,000, three-fourths of this growth having occurred in the last decade, and they have increased the assessed valuation of the city from less than half a million dollars in 1886 to more than \$7,000,000 in 1902. Great Falls has prospered and will so continue, for she believes that all things come to those who hustle while they wait!

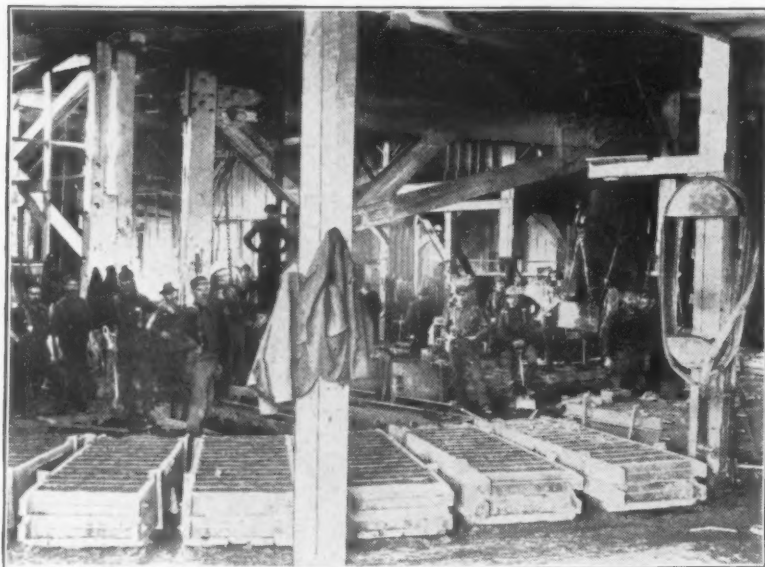
In these days of competition, when large enterprises are the rule and world interests must be reckoned with; when America figures on the trade with the Orient as unconcernedly as she did ten years ago on her interstate commerce; when the overflow from the crowded East is causing the population centers to move westward at an amazing ratio, manufacturers are looking for new and advantageous locations. They are sought for, too, for they are desirable persons to interest in any community. But these men are not sentimentalists. Not by any means. Scenery, bonuses, locations, mean nothing unless cheap power can be obtained in quantity and even when these are found there must be—to complete an ideal—cheap fuel and raw material near at hand and railroad facilities, a home market and an easily reached foreign one. And here is where, in their search, they think they would like to have had the ordering of the universe, for in one place at which they look the water supply diminishes in summer, and in another coal must be hauled from Pennsylvania and in a third, where other conditions seem favorable, the raw material they need, be it wool or iron or leather or lumber, is too remote from the site selected to make it profitable to start operations. For it is profits, profits, profits, now-a-days. Where can be found the location desired? Is there anything missing at Great Falls that a manufacturer desiring to locate in the Northwest might want? If not, and we shall endeavor to show that there is nothing lacking, would it not seem that he would have to search no longer? That here was the Ultima Thule of his expectations?

For the benefit of those who are looking for desirable locations, be it for trade, manufacturing, farming, or any business opening the enumeration of the pre-eminent advantages offered by Great Falls and Cascade county, and its fortuitous location as regards outside markets (Great Falls may well be considered the Gateway to all this middle Northwest) reasons are given as follows:



CROOKED FALLS OF THE MISSOURI

One of the sources, or rather future sources of water power of Great Falls. Crooked Falls has a fall of ninety-five feet



THE GREAT FALLS IRON WORKS

The illustration shows a corner in the foundry of this leading industry of Great Falls, Montana

First: Cheap and available water power, 512 feet head and 350,000 horse power. This has been sufficiently exploited.

Second: Markets. They too, have been shown in detail, although the subject could be elaborated indefinitely.

Third: How these markets can be reached. It is confidently believed by those most deeply interested that Great Falls is destined to be the most important railroad center in Montana. It is a pivotal point around which a large share of railroad interest lies both as a gateway of trade to the Northwest, the Orient and the South. This future is being discussed in railroad circles and the Great Northern, to whose advent the city owes its inception, has secured, besides its first line—the Montana Central—from Havre to Anaconda the line formerly called the Great Falls and Canada road, and has just completed the standardization of what used to be its narrow gauge road bed. This opens the way into Canadian territory and as Great Falls has recently been made a port of entry for Montana and Idaho a large share of business must of necessity come this way. Then there is the branch line to Neihart, passing through the prosperous mining town of Belt, from which from three to four thousand carloads of bituminous coal are shipped daily, and the line communicating with the other coal camps of Sand Coulee and Stockett. The Great Northern, of course, is the direct line East and West. At Lethbridge, in Canada, connections are made with the Canadian Pacific. At Helena the Burlington and the Northern Pacific and its ramifications are tapped, and at Butte one comes in touch with the railroad leading to Salt Lake, the Union Pacific, the Denver and Rio Grande—and the tale is told. It is said that the Burlington is to build into Great Falls in the near future. But that is in the future and Great Falls can depend on its fore-ordained destiny to bring that road or any other if it is for the best good of the commonwealth in general and the development of Great Falls in particular.

Fourth: Raw materials. Wool, wheat, iron, copper, silver, lumber, coke, coal, lead, sandstone, aluminum, fire clay, silica, lime, gypsum, hydraulic cement and mineral paint, all the by products that come

from live stock and the dairy interests. All these in the county of Cascade, or within easy reach.

The coal fields adjacent to Great Falls and directly tributary are an average thickness of ten feet and cover an area of not less than 400 square miles. They are very accessible for transportation and easily mined. It is pure bituminous coal, solid and clean, and in this respect resembles anthracite coal. The daily out-put of the mines is about 3,000 tons.

Plate glass can be manufactured here at a profit because of large quarries of rock running ninety-eight per cent. of pure silica, gypsum and lime.

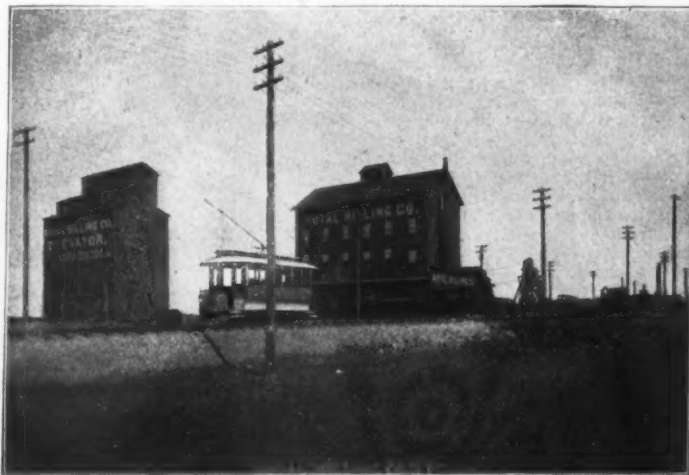
The wool receipts for 1902 in Great Falls alone were 10,000,000 pounds as against 2,650,000 pounds ten years ago, and it is the largest primary wool market in the United States. Why should not that be manufactured here instead of being shipped East and then shipped back again in the form of blankets, etc.? Wheat is being raised more and more in Cascade

county and the mills will take all that is raised and more. There is a market for everything that can be manufactured from the above list and that market is constantly growing. In a territory 300 miles long and 150 miles wide, Great Falls is the only community with a population over 3,000, and it has the trade already of this vast area that holds more than 100,000 people that are the most prosperous of any people on earth, and as the country develops so will the industries of Great Falls.

Fifth: Cascade County and its resources. This county, of which Great Falls is the county seat, is not one that can lay claim to but one advantage. Its mineral riches have been spoken of. There are probably 250,000 sheep being wintered in the county and the phenomenal prices (19½ cents the highest) obtaining for wool last season warrant the number. The uplands, glades and bench lands of Cascade are most fertile and productive. There are thousands and thousands of acres of the bench lands which without the aid of irrigation produce grain most bountifully. The damp, moist, or hot winds which often reduce the yield in the Middle West or the East are never prevalent here and the conditions for general farming, if that work is carried on with understanding, can never fail to bring good results. The Government is considering the subject of national irrigation and private concerns are building dams and reservoirs for the reclamation of that part of the county that needs irrigation, notably in the vicinity of Augusta and along the line of the Great Falls & Canada R. R. Almost all the products of the farm are raised in insufficient quantities to supply even the local markets of the small towns, not to speak of the larger consumer, Great Falls; and certain markets and good prices are guaranteed those who combine that branch of farming with others, or confine their attention wholly to market gardening and dairying.

Besides the water power that is within her limits, besides the coal that lies at her doors, besides the minerals that surround her on every side, and besides the cattle and the sheep that are making fat bank accounts for their owners in the country tributary; Great Falls has a surer and a greater source of prosperity and future greatness in the agricultural resources of the vast territory which will find in the city a natural center.

Year by year these resources are being



ROYAL MILLING CO.'S MILL AND ELEVATOR

The Royal Milling Company is another of Great Falls' big enterprises with branches throughout the state

THE GREAT FALLS OF THE MISSOURI



"There is no available estimate of all the water power of Montana. There does not need to be, for that which is at the Great Falls of the Missouri is so immense that it has but one rival—Niagara." To show the immensity of Great Falls' water power, comparison with eight great water powers of the United States aggregating 105,345 horse power, against Great Falls with 340,000 is the best of evidence.

developed. Now by the farmer who finds by experience that he needs no irrigation to raise crops in certain sections—particularly west and south of Great Falls—and again by the individual or corporation that turns the water which has heretofore gone to waste onto the parched soil, and makes one acre yield what twenty did before.

All Northern Montana is tributary to Great Falls, just as all Minnesota is tributary to Minneapolis and St. Paul. By the development of Northern Montana is the future of Great Falls assured as a large city. That development will come largely through irrigation. It is but beginning now. The next few years will see vast changes in that respect. Along the rich Milk River valley the Government will put in an immense system of reservoirs and canals, and make of that whole valley what it is today at Chinook and Hinsdale. Here and there private enterprise is putting in reservoirs and canals on a smaller scale—and all of these make rich the soil and attract settlers—that in turn bring trade and industry to Great Falls.

Great Falls is the center of a tract of country possessing greater irrigation possibilities than any other tract in the world. Nowhere else is there such an extent of splendid soil, reachable from canals, and but awaiting water to make it as productive as any land on earth. Nowhere else is there water available and in such abundance. All that is necessary is to save the flood waters of the spring by means of reservoirs, and there will be enough to make richly productive all the arable land in northern Montana. At present only the water as it runs during the summer months is used, and not all of that. Before many years are passed, no water will be going to waste in Montana. It will all be saved to vivify the soil, and eventually to find its way through that soil again into the rivers that flow through Montana from west to east.

Southeast of Great Falls lies the productive Judith basin watered by the Judith River and its tributaries. Already this is one of the most prosperous sections of Montana, and one can imagine from the present what it is going to be when its lands are being tilled and the water from the Belt, the Snowy and the Highwood Mountains are utilized in agriculture. Large sections of Cascade county need no irrigation, but for the land which does, the Belt, the Missouri, the Sun River and their tributaries will furnish ample water. West of Great Falls the Dearborn and the Sun River will water all the lands now merely used for grazing. To the north there is the Teton, the Marias, the Milk Rivers and their tributaries, and to the northeast we find the Milk River and the Missouri, besides numerous smaller streams to supply the life-giving fluid.

Of all this vast empire Great Falls is the center, and the metropolis. From this center the railroads will diverge as they are needed; from it supplies will go out in every direction, and to this center the natural products will find their way. Every farmer settled in this new land means more business for Great Falls, and more business means more people. The size of Great Falls, and the rapidity of its growth chiefly depends upon the irrigation and settlement of the tributary country. Irrigation means more to it than to any other city in the world. The nation today is interested in the problem of making these lands productive. The non-irrigable lands are gone from the reach of the homesteader; settlement must come to these lands that need water upon them, and the Government is hurrying to make them suitable for the homemaker. Private enterprise is aiding in the work. Their com-

plete settlement is only a question of a few years, and with their settlement Great Falls will show a growth that has seldom been equaled even in this Western land of progress and advancement.

Sixth: Great Falls as a residential city. The Great Northern has recently made rates so that a person can leave the main line at Havre and come to Great Falls and see for himself what there is to interest him. Then if he wants to continue westward he can go on the new line to Virdin, there making connections—all this without extra cost. The traveler will pass historic Fort Benton and follow the Missouri River. Presently he will see a tall smoke-stack, and its long smoke-plume which is a landmark for twenty-five miles around. It belongs to the Smelter. It is not beautiful, but many a resident of Great Falls looks eagerly for it when returning, for it is near home. Still nearer the train runs to the city, now spreading, broad level and well built, and beautiful parks and an oval plat of ground with a fountain in the center is the first thing noticed as the train

trucks being graded, curbed and parked on either side of a broad parkway. There is a public library with 6,000 books and a good theater. Eighty per cent. of the people of the city have come from States east of the Mississippi within the last ten years. There are less than 100 negroes in the city and Chinamen are not allowed at all.

Aside from the capitol building in Helena, Great Falls enjoys the distinction of having the handsomest public building in the State. It is the New Cascade county courthouse, now nearly completed, and will be ready for occupancy by April 1.

The courthouse has been constructed at a cost of \$250,000, and is a structure that will be adequate to the needs of the county fifty years hence. It is of gray sandstone, quarried in this county, and has a handsome facade of granite pillars. It is surmounted by a magnificent and imposing dome covered with copper, which may be seen for miles in any direction from the city. The building occupies an entire city block and is three stories in height. The interior is finished in mahogany, highly



LOADING CONVERTER CENTERS

The Great Falls Iron Works is recognized as one of the foremost of this hustling city's enterprises

is left. These same public parks are one of the most admirable things about this most admirable city. Great Falls is the only city in the State, as yet, to take advantage of the law authorizing the creation of a board of park commissioners and the issuance of bonds for the purpose of acquiring land for parks. Four hundred and fifty acres have already been purchased for this purpose and a large proportion of this has already been improved. The park system proper is supplemented by about nine miles of boulevard streets throughout the residential portions of the city and each year these boulevards are extended and connected so that even now a large part of the city is practically one continuous park. More than a thousand tulip bulbs were planted in the fall of 1902 by the board of park commissioners and nearly a hundred thousand more trees are still to be planted. One cannot imagine anything more conducive to the beauty of a city than this liberal and unique system. The streets are most attractive. They are eighty feet wide, those in the resident dis-

polished and luxurious.

The city has four banking institutions, two of which are national with a million dollar capitalization, and two being private institutions of established financial responsibility.

Great Falls has more than \$200,000 invested in school property, and has five of the handsomest school buildings to be found in any city in the State. The high school building is of stone and a beautiful and large structure, and the other three buildings are of brick. Sixty-three teachers are employed and more than 4,000 children are enrolled. The course of study in the high school is such that it will admit to the great colleges of the country.

Next to the courthouse the Carnegie free public library building attracts attention. Its construction was made possible by the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, who donated the money necessary. Construction of the library was not started

The Doukhobor's Religious Crusade

A Pilgrimage Unique in History

By D. J. Benham

Among all the different races and creeds of the cosmopolitan population of Western Canada none are more interesting or more peculiar than the Doukhobors whose religious crusade last October aroused such world-wide interest. They believed they were ordained by the Lord to evangelize the world, and with a fanaticism born of this conviction they forsook their homes in Eastern Assiniboia and all earthly possessions to undertake a pilgrimage unique in history, sacred or profane.

They formerly inhabited the Cis- and Trans- Caucasian Provinces of Russia and are known by various designations as the Disciples of the Universal Brotherhood, Spirit Wrestlers, Russian Quakers or Milk Drinkers. As the appellation "Douk Hobor" in their native language implies, they believe they are led by the Spirit. They are an intensely religious and moral people, cherishing a faith largely coinciding with the doctrine of the Society of Friends, non-resistance and opposition to war and everything pertaining thereto being cardinal points of their belief. These views involved them with the harsh conscription laws of Russia which deprived them of all rights and privileges of citizenship as a consequence.

They are a singularly versatile people, everyone of whom is familiar with some handicraft. The women are as deft with the needle and the spinning wheel as they are strong and capable in the hardest work. A visit to their villages proves them to be well worthy of the name of Universal Brotherhood; for they live up to their creed every day of their lives.

Their sunrise worship which they observe every morning, no matter how early the hour, or how inclement the weather, is a quaint religious rite sometimes lasting four or five hours. Arrayed in their simple attire they stand in long rows, the women facing the men, and all repeat the verses of Scripture they learned by their parents' knees, interspersing the recitations with chants and psalms. The service concludes by each one saluting the other with a holy kiss and a triple bow, recognizing the Trinity in the brother or sister thus saluted.

The modern Christian who would be willing to suffer persecution of the most violent type rather than take the life of a fellow being through the legitimate avenues of war as was the case with the Doukhobors, is indeed a scarce article in the religious world. But when to this virtue of the Quaker is added a willingness to recognize the sacredness of life below the human they advertise themselves as a still more rare element in the Christian world, and when they are willing to go still further and sacrifice their property interests and their bodily comfort on the threshold of a Canadian winter for their love of God as they have just proven in their evangelical movement, they reach the climax of fanaticism as civilization now interprets practical Christianity.

Their trouble with those in authority began as far back as 1799 when 15,000 of the sect were banished to the Arctic prisons and frozen desolation of Siberia by Paul I. of Russia because they denied his divine right to rule. Ever since then this simple peasantry has withstood bitter, unrelenting persecution in the realms of the Czar. They were the victims of clerical

bigotry until their condition so aroused the sympathy of the Quakers in England and America that the latter decided, with the consent of the Russian Government, to transport their unfortunate brethren in faith to some land where they would be free to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. For this purpose the Quakers subscribed 185,000 pounds sterling. The Governments of Canada, the United States and Argentina offered inducements to have the persecuted people settled within their territory. The offer of Canada was finally accepted and accordingly the entire membership of the sect, comprising some 7,500 souls, were brought to this country five years ago and colonized tracts of land in the Northwest Territories which they have since worked on the communistic principle.

Here under the absolute freedom of the Canadian laws they created a little world of their own. The dwelt together in villages like great families where the indi-

crop in this year; and three grist mills were in course of erection along the Swan River where a number of the people were located.

The male portion of the Doukhoborsti are fine specimens of manhood, deep-chested, massively built fellows. Free from the taints of vice or the effects of dissipation they are rugged in the extreme. Their attire is in peculiar keeping with themselves. They invariably wear blue coats with wide flaring skirts which are pleated from the waist down; and as protection against rain or cold they ensconce themselves in an immense black cloak reaching from their shoulders to the ground. The mediaeval appearance is all that attracts attention to them, but the rainbow in all its glory shows no more gaudiness than does the dress of the females of the Doukhoborsti where the most brilliant hues and brightest colors simply run riot.

Having been raised in an atmosphere of persecution under the uplifted knouts and gleaming lances of the brutal Cossacks, as a people the Doukhoborsti are densely ignorant and unduly susceptible to ideas and superstitions originated or propagated by their leaders. It appears as though the persecutions of a century has intensified and developed the ideas which provoked the punishment inflicted upon them, until the entire fabric of their lives is woven with a coloring of fanaticism which even the most benevolently inclined cannot tolerate. Their village sachems who are familiar with their ancestral traditions they look up to for direction in all things. They have come to regard all temporal law as an evil to be endured and a wrongful interposition between man and his Creator, and its agents they view with suspicion. But recognizing these facts, the Canadian authorities were exceptionally lenient where the laws conflicted with the conscientious scruples of the Doukhobors in the matter of their opposition to registration of vital statistics, their individual holding of land and tenets of free love. The idea was that time and official kindness would obliterate these foolish views.

But this leniency was a mistaken kindness, the means of the undoing of the Doukhoborsti; for a fanatical spirit came amongst them in the person of an Americanized Russian who preyed upon their illiteracy and superstitions. At first he preached a mild form of anarchy, but such was opposed to all convictions of the people and he made little progress. Then he changed his tactics and announced that the Messiah would shortly reveal himself to them, that they would receive a heavenly inspiration or "new life" and that they would be his chosen people by whom the world would be regenerated. Being impressionable in religious matters, too ignorant to compare Scriptural texts with contexts, and being filled with a veneration that is incomprehensible to the average Anglo-Saxon, the Doukhoborsti were as putty in the hands of the intruder to be moulded into religious fanatics.

In conjunction with the "new life" the demagogue who preached it promulgated the idea that it was wrong to use dumb animals to cultivate the soil or subject them to the human will. He pinned this peculiar doctrine to Romans VIII, 21 and 22, "Because the creature itself also



THE PREACHER
Who announced that the "Messiah" would shortly reveal himself

viduality of each person was lost in the commonwealth. The proceeds of their toil they pooled in a common fund, and from this the requirements of the entire village were purchased by the headmen. For a long time the simplicity of life, frugal habits and fervently religious spirit excited only favorable impressions. The Canadian Government exercised a paternal interest in their welfare, assisting them in the erection of their homes and securing seed grain and stock. Under these conditions they made rapid progress. Indeed it is doubtful if any settlements made such phenomenal advances under anything like similar circumstances. Their villages were without exception beautifully situated, their houses well built, capacious and scrupulously clean. Avenues of shade trees lined the long streets while picket fences surrounded every home. They had excellent gardens, some villages had 500 acres of

shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God. For we know that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now."

The inference was that because of the sins of man the whole brute creation had been made to suffer.

Being a strictly vegetarian people the idea found many willing hearers, and although the new proselyte was promptly expelled by the Dominion Government the fatal seeds had been sown. Extremist leaders like Zibroff and Duetroff clung to the faith tenaciously and preached it with unwonted industry and fervor, visiting the different villages and colonies and making converts everywhere. The whole sect was stirred with a spirit of religious investigation and the population of entire communities would frequently assemble together at some fixed point and discuss the new theories. These gatherings sometimes lasted for weeks, and as a result the diet laws and those pertaining to dress were made much more stringent and the articles more limited in number.

Thus the new propagandism spread like a prairie fire or a scourge among them with ever increasing intensity until it became a frenzy, a religious mania bordering on dementia. It was fed and watered by an indiscriminate circulation among them of the revolutionary works of Tolstoi, which urge a spirit of self-denial and self-sacrifice peculiarly coinciding with their new faith.

Then the wheels of progress were stayed and a large percentage of this pastoral people became an aggregation of fanatics who forsook their fields and growing crops, and were deaf to all persuasion and argument except the mental aberrations of their leaders. Their cattle, some 500 hundred in number, were turned loose and their sheep were driven out on the prairie to become a prey to the coyotes, until the herds and flocks were sold by the Government. Seventeen or twenty thousand dollars were realized in this way and deposited in the bank as a trust account, the fund now being used to feed and care for the women and children and to defray expenses incurred by the crusade.

It was here the true brotherly kindness of these people was manifested, for the disaffected portion came and bought in the cattle of their misguided brethren to save the animals for their original owners when the inevitable re-action sets in.

As the fervor increased the primary idea was carried nearer and nearer to a logical conclusion until a climax was reached when they refused to wear clothing made from the products of the herd or flocks with the exception of shorn wool. Their sheepskin coats, leather boots, the leather peaks off their caps were discarded and even the leather covers were torn off their Bibles; in fact every article of apparel or use having its origin in animal life was discarded and dumped into indiscriminate piles by the wagon load on the open prairie outside the village pale. Iron and steel they desired not to use in any way because its mining and manufacture entailed the loss of human life. Consequently steel buttons were cut off their clothes and in their stead were used little wooden skewers; and in the place of the discarded clothing they wore linen and cotton fabrics, rubbers, rubber boots and ingeniously constructed sandals made from binder twine plaited laced upon wooden soles.

They reverted to the most primitive customs imaginable, performing the drudgery of the ox themselves before the plow and wagon. It became a common sight to see a number of Doukhobors hitched to some vehicle going to or returning from market

with their loads. In the cultivation of their farms about twenty women would harness themselves to a plow and in this manner break up the sod, while others reverted to the even more primitive and laborious method of the spade. All of their crops this year were sown in this manner, and were harvested with reaping hooks and the old fashioned cradles.

Having made all these sacrifices for their deep-rooted convictions, and being impervious to argument, this aggregation of fanatics sat down to watch and wait for the coming of the Messiah for whom they thought they had prepared, and the dawn of the Twentieth Century was darkened by a devotion and subjection to beliefs and superstitions of mediaeval days.

Like all converts to a new found faith who are actuated by an unrestrained frenzy bred of unflinching conviction, these theorists decided to make an effort to evangelize the world, and in their endeavors they determined to follow the example of the apostles who carried neither scrip nor bag. In the execution of this determination the strangest army that ever marched—composed of 1,700 victims of mistaken ideals of right—assembled one late October day last year at Fort Pelly and began their wandering evangel. As it

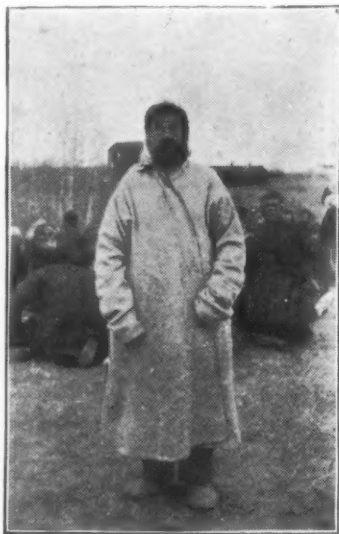
disperse the fanatics who had then been on the march nearly a month. The fierce soldiery of the Czar showed none of the kind forbearance of the Canadian Government and people. The hordes were rudely ordered to disperse, and when they refused they were shot down in their tracks like dogs or trampled under the hoofs of the charging horses. The budding apostles were thus driven back to their villages and increased persecution and official severity followed, while their leaders were sent to languish in Siberia.

The recent crusade was directed from Fort Pelly overland to Yorkton, an important town on the M. and N. W. branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, in spite of the remonstrances of Government officials, who pointed out the folly of such a movement in eve of an almost arctic winter. "We are seeking for Jesus," they said, "and will go from village to village until we find Him," a search they expected would terminate successfully at Yorkton.

It was a strange and weird procession that wound its way along that autumn afternoon, chanting psalms and mournful dirges as they proceeded. All ages and conditions of humanity were represented there, sick and feeble, the halt and blind, strong men and prattling children led by semi-demented mothers.

At the outset the invalids were transported in wagons and carts drawn by their able bodied brethren; but these heavy vehicles were soon abandoned for rude stretchers constructed out of poplar poles and blankets, twelve men being detailed to carry each litter, of which there were eleven in the march. They had left their supplies of food in their villages with an abandon born of a confirmed belief that Providence would provide for them; and as a consequence that weary tramp on the frontiers of settlement entailed misery, fatigues and privations that would be almost impossible to exaggerate. The pilgrims were reduced to feeding upon grass, raw potatoes, the berries of the prairie, herbs and vegetation. At night they slept on the naked prairie when the keen north wind chilled the marrow in their bones in spite of their assertion that "Jesus kept them warm." Tragedies in real life were enacted along that "via dolorosa" by those crazed Russian peasants, when the primary instincts of motherhood and parental affection were destroyed and forgotten. Heartrending scenes were everywhere witnessed that have been indelibly imprinted on the memories of those who saw them. Children had died by the wayside and their little corpses were left unburied in the bluffs to become food for the foxes and coyotes, as the pilgrims pressed on in their quest for Christ, each one being jealous lest the first revelation should be seen by another. One poor mother was confined beside a pile of straw where a thresher had been at work, beside a flickering fire, which would scarce extend its genial warmth to the strong and robust in the chill night air crisp with the hoar frost that sparkled like jewels on the straw under the rays of the moonlight which shines over the prairies with a silvery brilliancy seen no where else in the world. The imagination can only picture such a circumstance of misery. Another woman suddenly became violently insane and threw her babe away from her in her paroxysm, and she had to be held while the child nursed. Still another ran shrieking along under the hallucination that she was the mother of Christ. These are only isolated instances, yet they form a key to a horrible situation.

By the time they had reached Yorkton their ranks were swelled by recruits until over 2,000 of them, the majority of whom

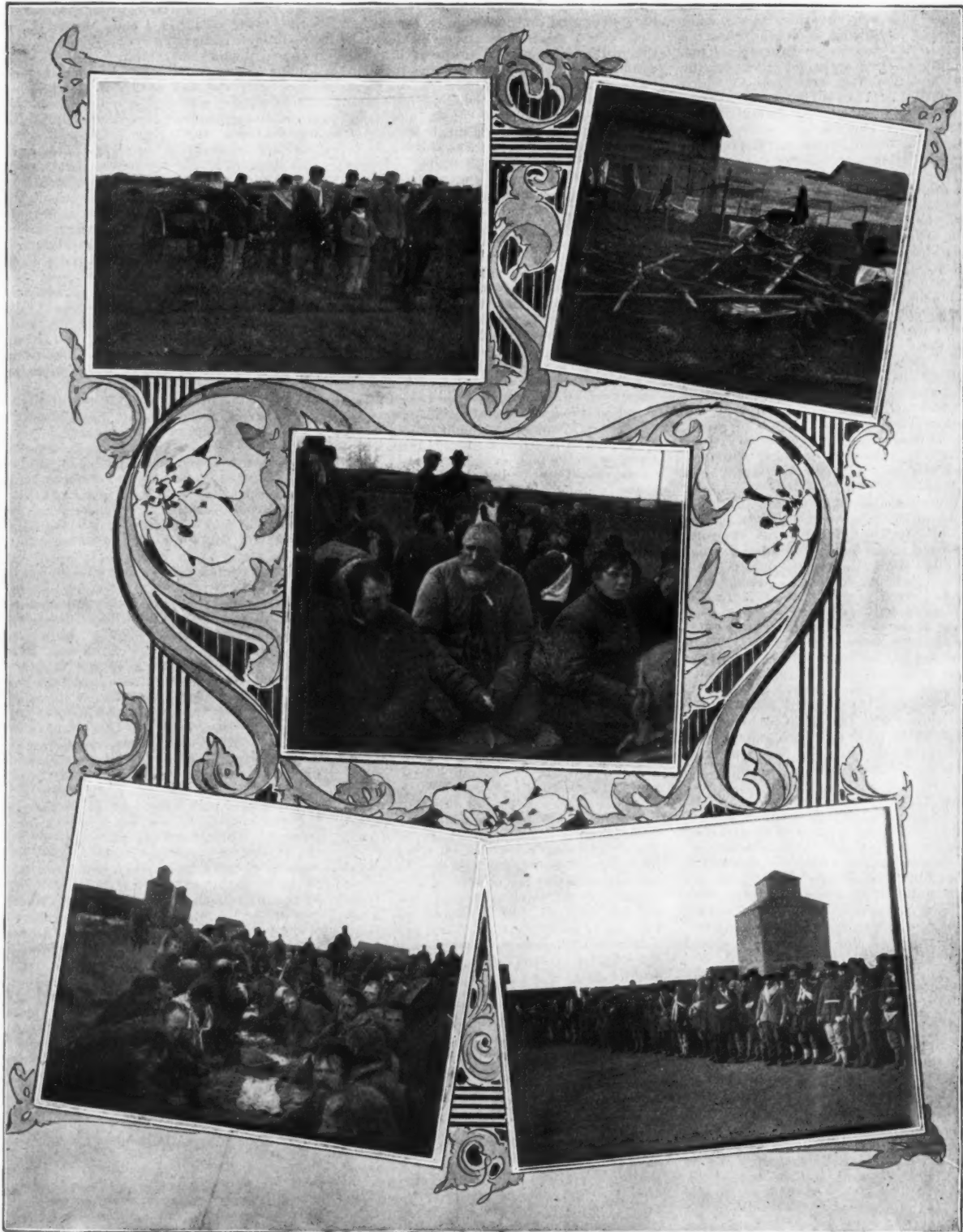


ZIBROFF
Who posed in the role of "John the Baptist"

dragged its weary length across the vast rolling expanse of prairie in a mad, fanatical search for a visible reincarnated Saviour, that pilgrimage, surpassing as it did the flight of romance and fraught with such tragical circumstances, was unquestionably the most remarkable sight ever witnessed in Canada; and probably nothing quite resembling it is recorded in history since the first Crusade.

It is true, and in this connection it is interesting to recall the fact, that about thirty-five years ago the Doukhoborsti became seized with a religious mania somewhat resembling the present one without the extreme views regarding dress and food. They became possessed of the idea that the second coming of Christ was imminent, and that He would lead them forth to evangelize the world. They started over the country, as in the present case, in small armies, visiting their communities and preaching their new faith until the movement alarmed the Russian Government and the Cossacks were sent to

THE DOUKHOBOR'S RELIGIOUS CRUSADE



1-A Doukhobor team

3-A typical group of Doukhoboristi

2-The litters on which women were carried

4-Pilgrims feeding on the march

5-Pilgrims lined up for service

were women and children, were on the march. They came along slowly like a black cloud low down on the prairie, thirty or forty abreast. The procession was headed then by a patriarch with snowy locks flowing in the wind. He was in his bare feet and was chanting and waving his hands. Following came the choir; a blind man led by two stalwart Russians, his sightless eyes upturned in a beatific vision; and then the stretchers on which reposed the invalids. The progress was slow and the singing most doleful; but it never ceased. The choir repeated again and again verses of psalm 22, the favorites apparently being,

"My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me, why art thou so far from helping me and from the words of my roaring."

"Our fathers trusted in Thee, they trusted and Thou didst deliver them."

"They cried unto Thee and were delivered; they trusted in Thee and were not confounded."

The advent of the pilgrims to the town spread consternation among the citizens before their peaceful mission could be divined. Preparations were hurriedly made to resist their approach, but such was quite unnecessary as the semi-demented horde had no thought of pillage or aggression. Theirs was a mission of peace. In this connection they have been grossly maligned by sensation mongers who circulated stories of threatened rapine and bloodshed.

The authorities in Yorkton promptly took charge of the women, children and invalids of the Doukhobors and comfortably housed them, but not without a struggle. The sturdy amazons fought and screamed at being forced to remain, and many had to be carried bodily into the immigration hall and other improvised shelters where several of them afterwards swooned from sheer exhaustion. Food was offered them, but in vain. The men camped in a bluff nearby and here were seen sights that would move the strongest of hearts. Apparently heedless of fatigue they spent the night wrestling in prayer. Pale and emaciated phantoms stalked about the town, the flickering fires of lost reason burning fitfully in their brains.

When they decided to continue their march the colonization agent with the mounted police and a force of special constables surrounded the band, which numbered then about 700, and drove them back to Yorkton. The Doukhobors made no resistance until it became apparent to them that their captors were bent on taking them back to their deserted villages; and then they halted and no ordinary means of compulsion would move them. Accustomed to being driven by the Cossacks with knout and lance they stood there with the stoic indifference of the Slav and apparently would have welcomed being martyred in preference to retracing their steps. They shouted, "Doukhobor no fight. Police shoot. See Jesus much soon."

Convinced of the futility of force without undue harshness the authorities desisted, and the demented horde were once more free to roam where their inclination listed. They purchased about \$2,000 worth of new rubbers and clothing and proceeded on their way. The scenes of that march was like a horrible nightmare, incredible and unrealizable. As their frenzy grew apace they threw away hats, caps and footwear, retaining only sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness; unkempt and unshaven, for a razor had not touched their beards since they accepted their strange belief, they stalked along, hollow-cheeked and

wild eyed. Their mental condition grew gradually worse in comparison with their emaciation, and as hunger and fatigue undermined their stalwart frames. Each man's face was an index silent and eloquent of what he was enduring; but still they struggled on insensible to the fatigue that would mean exhaustion or death to the ordinary man. At frequent intervals would arise their plaintive psalm, its weird minor cadences rising and falling with varying strength, now swelling higher on the breeze like martial music, and again sinking into a mournful dirge of sorrow. The trail of the pilgrims was worn smooth, and whenever the opportunity afforded they walked on plowed ground in order to rest their tired and bleeding feet. Ever and anon one would burst out in a frenzy of excitement and whenever this occurred the other poor deluded creatures would throw away more of their clothing.

The most striking figure was undoubtedly Zibroff, the big, black-bearded blacksmith who posed in the role of John the Baptist and who strode on in advance as leader, his unkempt hair and jet black beard flowing in the Autumn wind. Frequently he would see apparitions of the Saviour in the air and on these occasions he would stop suddenly, his eyes glittering, and then he would leap forward in an endeavor to grasp the illusion in his hands, while he would shout, "He's here, I see Jesus." This invariably acted as an electric thrill on the demented host. Their chant rose higher, stronger and more militant; and many of the spirit wrestlers appeared to see the same uncanny vision as they would leap and clutch the air. Some would fall on their faces; some swayed backwards and forwards; and Zibroff, in the intensity of his excitement, as he harangued his followers, would whirl like a howling dervish while they would shriek and sob.

Fortunately for the Doukhoborsti their crusade was undertaken at the beginning of Indian summer, the delicious renewal of balmy Spring, otherwise their trail must inevitably have been one of death. But this smiling of nature they interpreted as a direct revelation of God who was thus manifesting his pleasure in their enterprise by sending two Summers. It was a rude awakening to them when the snow began to fall shortly after they left Yorkton, and added tenfold to their misery. Then some of them began to accuse Providence of having gone back on His word in this matter; but undaunted they plodded on, although as they rose from a cheerless bivouac in the snow unable to speak from the cold they no longer insisted that Jesus kept them warm.

But while these horrors and eccentricities were being enacted on the march it would require descriptive powers surpassing pen or brush to depict the scenes among the 1,100 women and children in the shelters at Yorkton while the frenzy was rampant. Famishing babes tugged at the dry breasts of their emaciated mothers, who refused to either eat themselves or permit their offspring to be fed; and all persuasion and compulsion was baffled by a passive stubbornness. A visit to their quarters after nightfall was an experience never to be forgotten. Some were ranged around, their arms meekly crossed on their bosoms, singing psalms and engaged in their evening devotions. Others were asleep on sacks, while more sat around watching the coming and going of visitors with vacuous indifference. In one corner sat the woman who while on the march became possessed of the idea that she was the Virgin Mary, the insane light of religious mania still gleaming from her eyes as she proclaimed that she was to be the

mother of Jesus. Close by sat another woman nursing a sick babe and hushing it in her fear lest it be taken from her and its soul forever damned by a doctor giving it medicine. In yet another place was seen the most pathetic case of all where a young woman lay on a bunk the victim of pneumonia contracted from weakness and exposure while marching for days barefooted and without food or nourishment. Even after she had sunk into a comatose condition and was almost delirious she resisted the gentle force exerted to administer medicine and refused to swallow it. But under kindness and gentle restraint this frenzy gradually abated, and when the women again were partially clothed in their right mind they were entrained in a special train chartered by the Dominion Government and returned to their homes at Swan River under police surveillance.

But to return to their husbands and brethren on the march. The men had been tramping through the snow and across country for ten days when they reached the town of Minnedosa. Already the grim spectres of disease and death were stalking on their trail. They were liable to be overtaken at any moment on the open prairie by a blizzard, the white wolf of the North which occasionally sweeps over the plains and in whose icy clasp the strongest, if unsheltered, must succumb. To have an emaciated, half-clad and starving host overtaken must inevitably have entailed a tragedy that would have shocked the world. But realizing these facts that unless the prairies were to become the open sepulchre of the Doukhoborsti, and the snow their winding sheet, the insane mission must be stopped, the authorities intervened. The pilgrims were offered the privilege of sleeping in the skating rink at Minnedosa and availed themselves of the shelter. Thus they were trapped. While they slept a chute like those used for loading cattle was built from the rink exit to a special train on the track several hundred yards distant, and in the morning they were informed that their crusade was at an end. A protracted parley ensued, the Doukhobors refusing to move or be moved as captors until towards evening about 300 of them made a concerted break for liberty only to be caught in the chute. Up this and into the cars they were hustled by the police and citizens by various means of persuasion. Their brethren were compelled to follow in spite of sturdy resistance. Squads of them interlocked arms and had to be torn apart and carried on board by main strength. However, that was the end of the trouble. Many were overjoyed at the opportunity to return to their homes and the others accepted the situation stoically. They were disembarked again at Yorkton and required to retrace their steps to their villages, where they are again comfortably located, but the problem of their disposition still faces the authorities; for the Doukhobors cling tenaciously to their fanaticism, and affirm their intention of again taking up the cross of their crusade when the rigorous winter is passed.

To the general public this movement represents nothing but a phase of modern fanaticism that may run its course and then pass into oblivion; but to the student of events it has its place in history, and although only an incident in the lives of a peculiar people it impresses its lessons in more ways than one. It is a case of history repeating itself in the religious world amid the surroundings of an intensely commercial and practical age—an extreme in the possible reactions of modern materialism, the swinging of the religious pendulum the other way.

Through Eastern Lands

By R. van Bergen

Author of *The Story of Japan; The Story of China, etc.*

I. Westward Ho!

Specially written for THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE

When I left on my first voyage to Japan thirty-three years ago, that is, two years before the Suez Canal was opened, it took me one hundred and thirty-two days to make the passage. To be sure, that was by sailing yacht, for steamers were not so common in those days, and even the overland journey to San Francisco was not what it is to-day. The Pacific Mail ran monthly steamers from that port to Yokohama, monster paddle wheelers of nearly 3,000 tons, but it took the old China, one of them, from thirty to thirty-five days to paddle across. Times have changed! The tourist can now leave St. Paul or Minneapolis, and, if he takes the Japanese steamer connecting with the Great Northern Railway at Seattle, Wash., he is reasonably sure to land at Yokohama in about sixteen days.

The Northern route is always preferable. Old Balboa, the alleged sponsor of the "Pacific" Ocean, must have been possessed of a queer humor. "If I had the fellow here who named this the Pacific, I would hang him by the yard-arm," said the captain of the steamer to me on one of my outward bound voyages. The ship had no yards, but the seaman was angry enough to rig one up for the occasion.

Thirty degrees north or south of the equator, the name might be appropriately changed to Terrific Ocean. One steamship line advertises its passage as perfectly cool in summer and so it is. I sailed from Yokohama on my return on the 23d of July. Two stoves were kept burning during the whole passage, and we did not catch sight of the sun once until we approached Vancouver Island. Most of the time we had a dense fog, and when that lifted occasionally, the eye could feast on sea or sky.

Still, the northern route is always preferable to that via San Francisco, on the principle that it is best to swallow a nauseous concoction at once, and have finished with it. It takes, on an average, five days longer between San Francisco and Yokohama, and in the summer season there is the danger of meeting a typhoon. The City of Peking passed through one last

summer, and, although the experience may be worth something, I would rather go without it. Typhoons do not extend to the North Pacific and consequently steamers over the northern route escape that peril.

On my last voyage, there were among the passengers a number of missionaries returning to their respective locations in China, after more or less narrow escapes from the Boxers. This is not the place to discuss the missionary question. But I may say this, that while the discussion lasted, those who knew very little of the subject had the better of the argument, while those who knew nothing at all were perfectly convincing. The traveler who has been two or three days in Japan or China, invariably knows more of those countries than the man who has spent there a lifetime in studying lands and people.

Just prior to my return from the last trip, I was in a railway carriage from Yokohama to Dzushi, where I had some friends. Just as the train was starting a foreigner rushed in, and, in his hurry stepped on my worst corn.

"Please be more careful," I said; "you are not in Ohio just now."

The man, who was a stranger to me, looked at me and said in a caressing tone:

"How do you know that I am from Ohio? By the weight of my feet?"

The fact was that, since the man was a stranger, and I am acquainted, by sight at least, with the foreign residents, I took him for a new attache to the legation or consulate, and naturally gave the Buckeye state the honor of having produced him. I did not think it worth while to enlighten him, but asked:

"When did you arrive?"

"Yesterday, on the America Maru."

"And you have seen the sights in Yokohama in that short time!"

"O!" he replied modestly, "I have done Tokyo too! I took the train yesterday evening and saw all there was to be seen in that Capital. And now I am going to Hakone."

"I see neither guide nor interpreter,

hence I presume that you have mastered the language pretty well?"

"What, the Japanese? There is nothing in it! Do you want to hear me? Ohio go I must. (Ohayo gozaimasu, I wish you a good morning.)"

My corn was forgotten. I complimented him on his linguistic ability, but suggested that it might sound: Ohio go you must.

"Possibly," he said carelessly, "and as I am going back to Cincinnati, in about two weeks, we'll let it go at that."

"Won't you write a book on Japan after your return to the States?" I inquired. "We need some reliable information on this country."

"Maybe I will," he replied. "I have not thought of it."

Now, if that son of Ohio writes a book, it will be worth reading.

From this, and innumerable other authorities of equally high standing I have learned more astonishing facts about Japanese and Chinese than a close touch with them extending over thirty years could teach me.

If the voyage across the ocean is disagreeable, all discomfort is forgotten after the coast of Japan is sighted. Except in June and July, the sky is generally cloudless, and as the steamer speeds along in sight of the shore, the marvelous beauty of Japan is easily visible from the deck. There are no extremes of heat or cold in this part of the Empire, and the waters of the Japan stream make the temperature of the south coast very pleasant. The winter, at Yokohama and Kobe passes usually with January. From that time until the last of May, the weather is ideal.

We see numerous steamers flying the Japanese flag. It is, indeed, astonishing how the Japanese have succeeded in creating a modern merchant fleet. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which connects at Seattle, has between seventy and eighty steamers and, besides its American line, has regular services to Europe, Australia, India, etc. The Japanese Steamship Companies monopolize the carrying trade to Korea, Manchuria, Siberia, that is, in all the contiguous seas. Hence, to make sure



SCENES IN THE JAPANESE EMPIRE

1—The postoffice building, Yokohama

2—A view of Tokyo from the bay



A TYPICAL JAPANESE
Admiral Saigō Isukumichi one of the makers
of New Japan

of quick connection, all freight and mail for those countries should be addressed via Seattle.

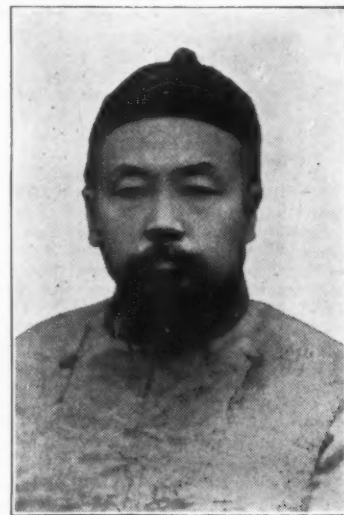
On our way along the coast we meet numerous barks, brigs, and other foreign rigged vessels, all built in Japan and owned and manned by Japanese. The Government is in earnest in encouraging all enterprises of this kind, by paying subsidies graduated according to tonnage and speed. The junks of only ten years ago are fast disappearing; but we see many a hybrid vessel, with the hull of a junk and the rigging after a foreign pattern. Whenever I see such ships, they remind me of the time when our Japanese friends adopted our fashions at first, one thing at the time. I have seen them many a time on their way to Court, arrayed in dress coat of fanciful pattern and fit, high silk hat in hand, and the lower part of the body encased in cotton drawers, while wooden clogs took the place of shoes. They know better now!

Most of the steamers anchor in Yokohama harbor, and passengers are taken ashore in the steam launches belonging to

the several hotels. The Japanese and German steamers tie up at the new pier, a splendid structure showing how seriously the Government labors to promote trade. Altogether, I see improvements every time I land, regardless of how short a time I have been absent. On this occasion I was both astonished and pleased when I noticed that the Japanese had returned to the politeness and kindness which was such a charm in the seventies, but which, especially since the war with China, had been displaced by rudeness and sometimes by gross insults.

It was said that the Japanese, at that time, suffered from swelled head, and it is possible that their victories over the Chinese made them more insufferable than before. But every old resident knows that hatred or dislike for foreigners was always present among the Japanese, although they disguised it until they thought themselves strong enough. "Sonno Joi! Revere the Emperor and Expel the Foreigner!" was the war cry which rallied the people under the banner of the present Emperor, and a powerful Joi or anti-foreigner party has existed ever since that time. In vain did the Government endeavor to stop the insults and assaults to which foreign residents were subject, especially from the lower strata of society. It was Marquis Ito who at last took the heroic measure of appealing to the Emperor and a moderately worded imperial edict appeared. In the shortest time imaginable, all was changed, and when I landed at Yokohama I found the same good will and kindness which I had thought a lost characteristic of the people.

This reminds me that American travelers in Japan will meet with greater attention and perhaps escape serious trouble, if they will avoid making any reference to the Emperor. The Japanese hate the word Mikado, because it reminds them of the time when he was kept in seclusion. When a Japanese does speak of him, he is mentioned always as Tenshi Sama, or Lord Heaven, although English speaking Japanese prefer that he should be called The Emperor. But it is by long odds best not to mention him at all. This may seem strange to Americans who refer to the President as they think best. But if we recollect that those same Americans would resent any liberties taken with the flag, it is only necessary to remember that the Emperor of Japan is to his people more than an emblem, he is the incarnation of all those patriotic qualities which the na-



YU-ASHIH-KAI
The successor of Li Hung Chang

tion holds dear. To ridicule him or their belief would, I am sure, be positively dangerous.

When I first landed at Yokohama, that city contained about 15,000 or 20,000 Japanese and perhaps 1,000 foreigners. At this time the native population is close upon 200,000, while the number of foreigners has remained almost stationary. Indeed, there is a time coming, very rapidly, when foreigners will have to leave Japan because there is nothing for them to do.

The fact is that the Japanese are fast encroaching upon the import and export trade hitherto in the hands of the foreign merchants. A native merchant can live at one-tenth the expense of his foreign competitor, and his office expenses are in the same proportion. Owing to the bad reputation which the Japanese have acquired as to commercial integrity, they are compelled to pay cash for goods purchased abroad, but this entitles and procures them a discount which is lost to the foreigner who buys on time. The native importer, consequently, can afford to sell his goods much more cheaply, and the foreigner sees his orders dwindle. Under such circumstances it is only a question of time, when he must leave the field.

The Government, of late years, has frowned heavily upon every attempt of dishonesty by native merchants, and it is aided by the efforts of the leading bankers. Hence, it will not be long before the ill repute of the Japanese will belong to the past. At this time, however, it is not yet safe to sell to the Japanese on credit because, with the exception of a few notable firms, they have no sufficient capital and must depend upon their collections, which renders it uncertain if they will be able to meet their obligations.

The extent of the Empire is about 150,000 square miles and of this only about one-eleventh is arable land. Japan is slowly growing wealthy, notwithstanding the heavy expenses for army and navy. Wages have increased from 400 to 800 per cent, and people live better than they did. At present the army and navy receives rations of bread and meat once a day. But long after Japan has ceased buying our manufactures, she will continue to purchase our wheat and flour, and these purchases will increase as her means grow more abundant.



THE CLUB, YOKOHAMA



THE CRITIC

F. K. H.

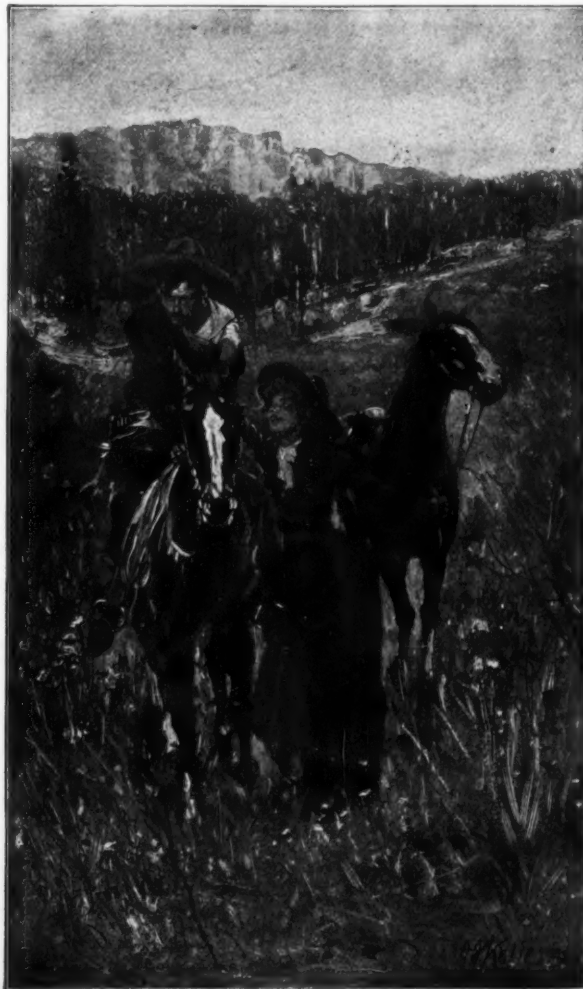


A ridiculous combination of ridiculous illustrations, and more ridiculous stories, is Rudyard Kipling's "Just So Stories" for very little children. Nothing so irresistibly foolish has been written since old Mother Goose, a corner of whose mantle must surely have fallen upon the shoulders of this Kipling, whose words have the life and glow of childhood itself. Perennially fresh and invigorating, there is nothing stale, or stereotyped, or conventional in this book from beginning to end, and while it has not the genius and wonderful descriptive power of the "The Jungle Book," or the beauty or pathos of "Wee Willie Winkie," it has a something, I know not what, of vitality, of vividness, of picturesqueness, that reveal its kinship to these masterpieces. There are several funny little rhymes in the book and some droll comments upon the grotesque illustrations that accompany each story. There are all sorts of odd impossible words a la Kipling, and best of all there is an unerring insight into child nature, without which no man should presume to ask for their attention and without which it is safe to say no man could succeed in getting it. "Just So Stories" is published by Doubleday, Page & Co. Price \$1.20.

ple life, of a faith that knows no question, of a childlike trust in a God who loves his creatures, of a woman's self-abnegating devotion, but here the resemblance ceases, as much I believe because of the difference of the author's personalities—the reflecting medium through which they view the life about them—as because of the different race they tell of. In Madelinette, in the novel by Gilbert Parker, we see the sacrifice of no avail, the devotion to an unworthy object, because of a love that once was. We have an exquisite conception, a well-nigh perfect creation of a true loving woman, but the book is lacking in hopefulness. It is a sad thing after all to witness an unavailing sacrifice, however pure the motive, for while it is doubtless true that there is "no lost good," no beauty wasted, we cannot choose but look with longing eyes for the spiritual results of such goodness. It is these spiritual results that we find in such full measure in the work of Ralph Connor, that make of

"Glengarry School Days" such an invigorating, healthful creation. There is in its pages a glow of cheer and encouragement. We know that the beautiful, sympathetic, strong character of the minister's wife, which we first learned to know and love in "The Man From Glengarry," is having its splendid results in the lives about her. We know that her sacrifice is not in vain, and we see in this book what we only feel in the other, the use of living. It may be for this very reason, this very tangibility of results, that "Glengarry School Days" is less artistic than "The Lane That Had No Turning," less perfect as an expression of universal experience, but it is for that reason, more human, more appealing to the average man and woman, more helpful to every-day living. Both books are examples of good, pure fiction, abounding in incident and fine description. "Glengarry School Days" is published by Fleming H. Revell Company. Price \$1.25. "The Lane That Had No Turning," \$1.50.

Two books have recently appeared, descriptive of life in Canada; two books, so widely different, yet so alike in some of their aspects, that we may find a comparison profitable. One, "The Lane That Had No Turning," written by Gilbert Parker, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., is a story of French Canada, artistic and possessed of the charm and distinction of style that stamps the work of this author. It is full of the delicate chivalry, the great dreams and aspirations of the French nation, full of their ideas and sentiments, foreign if not hostile to the governing race. It throbs with romantic ideals and ambitions, sad, mistaken, doomed to failure, but still noble, unsullied by self-seeking. It is the very heart of this remnant of a Latin race, loyal in spirit still to their mother-country, that Gilbert Parker shows us in the pages of his beautiful story; and it is the very heart of another and an unlike people that we see in "Glengarry School Days," a tale of the Glengarry Woods in Eastern Ontario, by Ralph Connor. Unlike indeed to these sturdy, backwoods men, these boys, so full of vitality and spirit, are the ideal, dreamy, pastoral creations of Gilbert Parker, and an unlike book indeed is this story of country-school life, of the hairbreadth escapes, and exciting incidents of a boy's life in the undeveloped Canadian forests, to the story of a woman's devotion, sacrifice and self-abnegation for a deformed, unhappy husband, in "The Lane That Had No Turning;" unlike indeed, yet with a wonderful similarity. A likeness of moral atmosphere, due largely to the nature of the country they write of. It is a pastoral country yet, outside of its great cities, and it is a terribly sincere, terribly earnest country we should judge from the characters of these two stories, for real or imagined, they must be a part of their authors' observation and experience. We read in both books of the beauty of a sim-



FROM "THE VIRGINIAN"

The recent notable work of Owen Wister. An uncommonly strong novel

Fertility of the North Platte Valley

A Country of Unsurpassed Opportunities

By Dr. W. B. Steele

Thousands of people all over the Middle and Eastern States are anxiously scanning maps and advertising matter in search of new homes. "Where can we find cheap lands that will grow the staple products?"—is a question that is becoming more difficult to answer every year, as population is continually increasing and available land decreasing.

Only ten or twelve years ago, first-class land in northern Iowa was offered for eight dollars to twelve dollars an acre. Today that same land is selling at from sixty to seventy-five dollars, and is out of the reach of the man of moderate means.

During the past three years there has been a great influx of settlers to Minnesota and the Dakotas, and the cultivable lands have advanced so much that the man in search of cheap land must look elsewhere.

There is no other section of country in the United States today that offers better

more favorable combination of conditions?

Starting from Bridgeport, you go north across the river to Northport, which is the junction of the Alliance-Denver, and Alliance-Guernsey lines of the Burlington Route.

From Northport, in a northwesterly direction, lies the section of country described in this article. It is a body of rich bottom land from three to seven miles wide, running through the heart of the great stock-raising country. In the midst of this valley, winding first to one side and then to the other, runs the Platte River, dotted with islands and carrying a considerable volume of clean, pure water. On both sides of the River are miles and miles of irrigating canals, running full of clear, sparkling water, twisting here and there among the green fields and prairie.

On the bordering hills, and in the draws, can be seen great herds of horses and cattle and back of these grazing lands stretch-

grasses of the ranges get all the rain necessary in the spring and summer to mature good feed, and, curing in the fall on the ground into a brown carpet, they furnish the finest kind of pasturage for stock all through the winter. The farm lands of the Valley are supplied with an abundance of water by irrigation, and grow good crops, regardless of rainfall, while there is no hindrance to farm work, or loss of crops, from rainy weather. The soil of the Valley is a rich, black, sandy, loam, furthest from the river, becoming more sandy as the river is approached. For some distance back from the stream, on each side, the soil is not suitable for general farming, but grows the best of hay. The soil of the Valley and "bench lands" is very quick and productive, and peculiarly adapted to irrigation, while the rough, untillable uplands are the best of grazing lands.

* * * *

It is the unanimous verdict of all who



IN THE IRRIGATED DISTRICT OF THE NORTH PLATTE VALLEY IN NEBRASKA

In places, under an already completed network of irrigation ditches, the valley is a perfect garden of greenness, but it is only a small beginning of what is to be

inducements to the farmer, stock-raiser, or business man, in search of a location, than the country around Bridgeport, Northport, and thence up the valley of the North Platte.

Starting at the towns of Bridgeport and Northport, in Cheyenne County, Nebraska, follow the line of the railroad through Cheyenne and Scotts Bluff Counties, to the western line of Nebraska; thence northwest through Wyoming to Guernsey; then take into consideration the different features of the ninety-five miles of country traversed, and you will not think the statement overdrawn.

The east end of the Bridgeport-Guernsey line runs through one of the richest farming, dairying, and stock-raising sections of the West. The west end enters a country that, when its great mining industries are fully developed, will give employment to thousands of men, and furnish consumers for all the surplus products grown in the Valley.

Where can you find cheap lands and a

ing away for hundreds of miles.

In places, under an already complicated network of irrigation ditches, the Valley is a perfect garden of greenness, but it is only a small beginning of what is to be, and, when this Valley becomes a solid mass of rich green, from one end to the other, fortunate indeed will be the man who owns a home here. His land will be practically inexhaustible; he will not need to worry about rain, and he will always have a good market close at home for all surplus products of the farm and garden.

* * * *

The annual rainfall is light. This condition is attributable to the proximity of the mountains on the west, which extract the moisture from the prevailing winds before they reach the Valley. Notwithstanding this, there is an abundant supply of good, soft water, suitable for domestic use, found everywhere at an average depth of fifty feet.

The light rainfall is a benefit instead of a drawback to the country. The natural

have lived in this country any length of time, that its climate and seasons are unsurpassed. The altitude is about 3,500 to 4,500 feet above the level of the sea, the air is clear, pure, exhilarating, and exceptionally healthful. Malarial diseases, fevers, catarrh, lung and bronchial affections, and all diseases of a low altitude and damp climate, are unknown to the people.

The springs are mild and gentle. The ground never gets muddy as it does in the Eastern states, but after a week's sunshine, it becomes warm, and is ready for the plow. The summers are balmy and pleasant.

The soft, blue haze, the mellow sunshine, and the gorgeous red sunsets of autumn, make that season a benediction. The cold winds are the only unpleasant feature of the cold season, but the settler easily gets accustomed to these, and they are known to be most effective conservators of health. They sweep away any possible malarial influence and leave the climate with every needed condition to normal health. The

Y rare, invigorating, life-inspiring atmosphere gives remarkable brilliancy to the climate, and leaves its health-giving impress upon every form of life.

The winters are usually mild, and it is not an uncommon thing to see men at work out of doors at all times in their shirt-sleeves. As but little snow falls before the holidays, there is ample time for the gathering of the corn crops before the arrival of inclement weather. There are some storms, usually in February, yet they are of short duration, rarely severe, and always succeeded by fine weather.

The leading crops grown in the North Platte Valley and the yield of each, follows: Corn, 35 to 60 bushels an acre; wheat, 20 to 40 bushels an acre; oats, 40 to 85 bushels an acre; barley, 40 to 50 bushels an acre; flax, 8 to 14 bushels an acre; alfalfa seed, 5 to 12 bushels an acre; potatoes, 150 to 350 bushels an acre; native hay, 1 to 2½ tons an acre; alfalfa, 4 to 7 tons an acre; vegetables do well. Sugar beets do well, yielding from 12 to 25 tons an acre of good test beets.

All kinds of melons are as prolific and

prairie.

* * * *

In no section of the West, where irrigation is possible, is the work more extensively or systematically carried out than in the Valley of the North Platte.

It is a territory estimated to contain, west of Bridgeport, nearly 400 square miles—some 250,000 acres of valley land.

On the south of the River, in the territory mentioned, there are now finished and in operation, or under way and partially completed, sixteen separate irrigation enterprises. These include, however, two or three canals, where the water is taken out of the Pumpkin Creek, an affluent of the Platte, on the south side. On the south side, the land under ditch, or soon to be, is an area of nearly 186 square miles—about 120,000 acres. All of it will not be irrigated. On the north side of the river, in the district mentioned, there are now sixteen separate enterprises, covering an area of 150 square miles,—about 121,000 acres. The general conditions are the same as on the south side. Thus, at least 240,000 to 260,000 acres of the upper Valley of the Platte will be watered by irri-

are irrigation ditches on either side of the River, for a distance of nearly twenty-eight miles. The ditch on the south side puts nearly 30,000 acres under irrigation. The ditches on the north side are small, irrigating probably about 8,000 acres.

The latest irrigating enterprise in the Valley is the Whalen canal. It is being built by the North Platte Canal and Construction Company. It taps the North Platte below Whalen, and runs along the north side of the railroad to the Nebraska line. Three miles of the work is completed at this writing, and canal will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The head-gate of this canal is the largest and most substantial of any in the state, being forty-two feet wide in the clear, and the main canal is thirty feet wide on the bottom. This new canal will put 25,000 acres of land under the ditch.

There are questions connected with the matter of a permanent water supply that must be thoroughly looked into before capitalists will invest their money in an irrigation project in any country. This matter was fully investigated by competent engineers in the North Platte Valley, and they say there is water enough, and to spare. All the older residents, and all the men whose capital is invested, are entirely satisfied upon this point, and the home-seeker need not hesitate on the question of water supply.

Wood is quite generally used for fuel. There is a good supply of timber on the government lands in the hills, and settlers may obtain their supplies at the mere cost of their own labor. Coal sells at from \$4 to \$8 a ton, according to quality.

* * * *

There is always an important point with the producer, and it is one of the strong points in favor of the North Platte Valley, and that is the market facilities. In the development of many new localities, the pioneer has been compelled to go ahead of the railroads and put up with all the inconveniences of long hauls and low prices.

It will be seen that the new Alliance-Guernsey line runs through the whole length of the Valley. At Northport it forms a junction with the Denver line, thus giving easy access to all the great markets of the East, North and South. The western terminus of the line at Guernsey, taps one of Wyoming's greatest mining sections. This, when fully developed, will furnish a home market for the products of the Valley, and at prices far in advance of the usual quotations of the eastern market centers.

* * * *

The government lands to be had along this new line of road are mostly grazing lands, although there are some lands suitable for crops. Cheyenne County, Nebraska, has 280,000 acres of free government lands; Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska, 120,000 acres, and Laramie County, Wyoming, 2,892,293 acres. These figures are taken from the official statistics of the last fiscal year.

* * * *

There is not another spot in the United States that offers greater inducements to one looking for a farm, home or business location, than the North Platte Valley. Here is a fertile, irrigable valley, with good soil, a congenial climate and an abundance of water, surrounded on all sides by a great stock country. It is at the very door of a great mining country. It is truly an oasis of grain, grass, vegetables and fruit, in the midst of a land of ranches and cattle; a center of production, surrounded on all sides by consumers. Can you conceive of a richer combination?



IN THE WYOMING CATTLE COUNTRY

The Burlington Railway opened a vast territory to the investor and homeseeker when it completed its line to Billings, Montana, and tapped the rich region of Wyoming

as finely flavored as those raised in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado. Fruits of all kinds, so far as they have been grown, are of superior quality. In this same Valley apples and other fruits have taken premiums at a number of state fairs.

Alfalfa is destined to be one of the best paying crops grown in the Valley. Three crops can be cut every season, and sold at home for good prices. In the season of 1901, when the hay crop was so short all over the country, this Valley produced from four to seven tons of alfalfa to the acre, which sold at \$3.50 to \$5.00 per ton.

In addition to the hay crop, from five to twelve bushels of seed an acre is harvested every year, selling at from \$4.20 to \$6.00 a bushel.

This is Nature's stock country. The buffalo and gramma grasses of the hills and draws, furnish the best and most nutritious natural grazing lands known. The fall season is dry and warm. The winters are so mild and open that there are but few days in the whole year that the stock need any feed except that furnished by the

gation as soon as the work can be completed.

Just east of the Nebraska-Wyoming state line is the head-gate of the great Farmers' Canal, an institution in which several New York millionaires have invested a large amount of money, and which, for the first time since the completion of the new line of the Burlington Route, now gives promise of repaying them for the outlay.

This canal will irrigate between 75,000 and 100,000 acres of land, known as "bench land," or "third bottom land." This tract of land is from one to six miles wide, and extends eastward through the North Platte Valley for fifty miles. With the completion of this canal, the territory covered will at once become an uncommonly good agricultural region. The plateau of land, irrigated by the Farmers' Canal, lies thirty or forty feet higher than the bottom land, or land along the river bank. The soil of the plateau is of unusually good quality, and, by nature, has been fitted for easy irrigation.

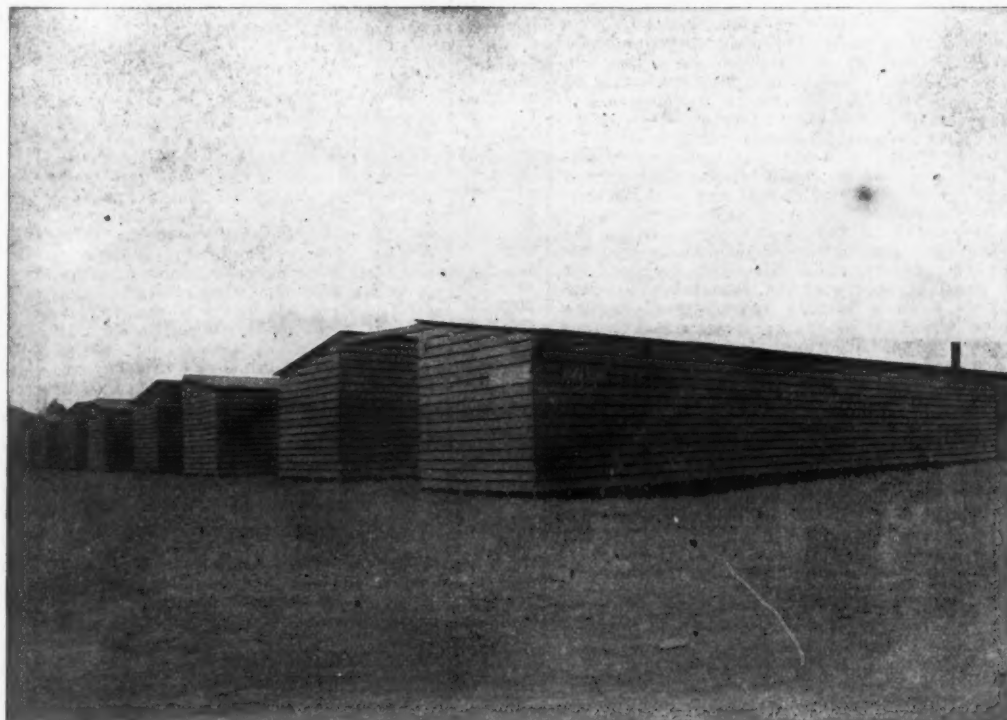
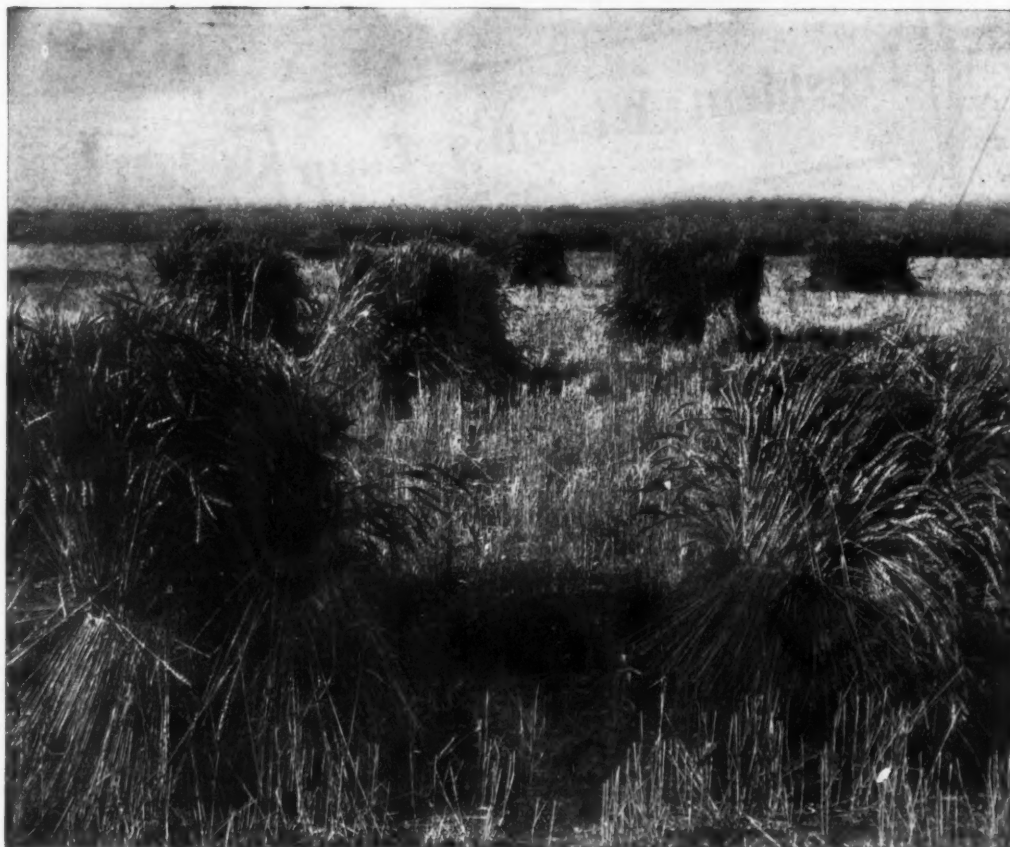
From Bridgeport down the Valley, there

NEBRASKA'S RESOURCES IN PICTURE



Ocular evidence of Nebraska's varied resources. There is no question but that Nebraska possesses greater possibilities to the agriculturist and stock grower than any other state in the same latitude

NEBRASKA'S RESOURCES IN PICTURE



Two illustrations which show the diversity of crops in Nebraska as well as actual existing conditions. 1—A Nebraska wheat field.
2—Nebraska corn cribs. These corn cribs constitute a common as well as prominent feature of the state

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President Winton's Coup

By Victor H. Smalley

THE MORNING

SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY

DAILY NEWS.

1903.

TWELVE PAGES.

World.

"Circulation Books Open to All."

MAY 8 1903.

CREAT FAITS IS

(Extract from the New York World, Jan. 1, 1899.)

PRISON GATES OPEN

WINDOM THE FAMOUS BANK ROBBER IS FREE.

After Fourteen Years of Imprisonment Most Feared of All Crooks is Once More His Own Master.

Fourteen years ago yesterday Walter Windom, then a debonaire, handsome scion of a good family, was brought to the gray walls of Sing Sing, sentenced to a quarter of a century's incarceration. When the heavy prison gates clanged behind him, the police of a dozen countries breathed a sigh of relief, for Windom had probably given them more trouble than any other contemporaneous half-dozen criminals in the world. Scores of banks, many hotels, fashionable clubs, famous brokers and even prominent churches had suffered from his ingenious criminality. No lock seemed too difficult for him to pick; no safe but whose combination was read by him like a primer; no signature too original to imitate.

Walter Windom was hunted for years, and, when finally discovered, it was through no fault of his own cool, calculating plans, but due to the blunder of one of his assistants. Small wonder then that the police congratulated themselves when the famous criminal was finally "jugged" for the robbery of the Nineteenth National Bank of this city, and sentenced to Sing Sing for twenty-five years. Still, it was not a satisfactory victory for Windom's enemies, the police sleuths, for all of their untiring energy never disclosed an important secret—what had become of the odd \$80,000 Windom had stolen from the bank. Although he was captured within twenty-four hours after the robbery, not one cent of the spoils could be found. Not even that terror of all evil doers—"the sweat box"—nor promises of a light sentence could shake Windom's stolidity on this point. He had nothing to say.

Through good behavior and the constant solicitations of his never-tiring attorney, the famous criminal managed to lop off eleven years of his sentence, and yesterday morning saw him once more a free man.

But, what a difference between the Walter Windom of today and of fourteen years ago. Instead of the dashing, well-groomed man-of-the-world, with waving hair and carefully curled mustache, is a stoop-shouldered, wrinkled old man, with smooth shaven face and closely cropped head. Instead of the well-fitting, studious-

ly arranged apparel, are the plainest of clothes which seem to only accentuate the prison stamp.

When asked regarding his plans, Windom smiled sadly and replied:

"Plans? I have none. I want to get away from here and live a quiet, honest life, if the police will let me."

He refused to say more, and entered a closed carriage with his attorney. No one else awaited him; no one else seemed to care whether Walter Windom took his first free breath in fourteen long years or not.

(Extract from the St. Paul Daily News, June 10, 1899.)

ENGLISH BANKER HERE

REPRESENTS A NUMBER OF PROMINENT CAPITALISTS.

Who Will Invest in Minnesota's World of Finance. A Chain of Banks to Be Established.

H. Walter Winton, of London, England, is registered at the Aberdeen Hotel. Mr. Winton represents a number of prominent English capitalists, and is here on an important mission for his clients.

"It is our purpose to establish a chain of country banks in Minnesota and the Dakotas," said Mr. Winton to the Daily News. "The wonderful development of this section during the past few years has created a demand for banks in many new places. It is also our intention to purchase control in several institutions already established."

The first move of the new company was made yesterday, when Mr. Winton filed with the secretary of state incorporation papers for a First National bank at Nugent Center, Minnesota.

(Extract from the Weekly Gazette, Nugent Center, Minnesota, July 29, 1899.)

BANK FOR NUGENT CENTER.

That our thriving little metropolis is to have a bank is a welcome piece of news to all of us. The Gazette has learned that a well-known London banker has determined to establish a bank here. It is capitalized for \$25,000, and will do a general banking business. It will be located in the Hayner block, and orders for the remodeling of the vacant store next to Decker's Dry Goods Emporium have already been given.

Mr. H. Walter Winton is at the head of the institution. With our new bank, new



of fire apparatus and race course, Nugent Center is out-classing all other towns in this vicinity.

(Extract from the Gazette, Oct. 1, 1899.)

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OPENS ITS DOORS.

Yesterday was a gala day in Nugent Center, for at 10 a. m. the doors of the First National Bank of Nugent Center were thrown open to the public for the first time, and our citizens showed their public spirit in fine, substantial style. Almost all of us opened an account with the new bank, and were graciously received by the genial president, Mr. Winton, who has become one of our most popular citizens during his short residence here. Nugent Center is not only to be congratulated on its new bank, but also on the acquisition of such a courteous, genial resident as President Winton.

It is estimated that not less than \$18,000 was deposited yesterday. Many of our business men who have been banking at the county seat transferred their accounts, and it is only a matter of time when the Nugent Center Bank will have a monopoly on the banking business in this neck of the woods.

One more feather in Nugent Center's cap.

(Extract from the Gazette, Sept. 17, 1900.)

PRESIDENT WINTON ENTERTAINS

President Winton, of the First National Bank, is entertaining two New York friends, Messrs. John B. Smith, and William D. Brown. Both are prominent in Gotham's business world. They express themselves as being much impressed with Nugent Center and prophecy a bright future for our city. Mr. Smith thinks of buying some of our town lots as a speculation.

Mr. Winton, president of the First National Bank, and mayor of our city, has gone to New York on a flying business trip. It is rumored that he intends interesting Eastern capital in the coal lands near Budd's Ferry. This will mean a boom for Nugent Center, and no mistake.

(Extract from the New York World, Oct. 12, 1901.)

BANKS LOSE A MILLION

THE CLEVEREST BANK SWINDLE OF THE CENTURY.

Twenty Leading Banks Victimized by Smooth Gang—Police Suspect Leader is Walter Windom, the Famous Criminal.
No Clews.

What promises to be the greatest bank swindle of the century has come to light,

and a score of prominent banks throughout the United States are losers of several fortunes. The swindle was brought to the attention of the police when the officers of the Nineteenth National Bank reported yesterday, shortly after banking hours, that the bank had been victimized to the extent of \$100,000 on a bogus draft, cleverly executed and issued in regular form by the First National Bank of Nugent Center, Minnesota. Within an hour, three similar cases for amounts aggregating a quarter of a million dollars had been reported by other National banks in New York.

Telegraphic inquiry made by the Bankers' Protective Association, developed that similar drafts had been cashed in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other leading cities throughout the country.

THE METHOD OF THE SWINDLE

The method of the swindle was so absurdly simple and so daringly unique that no suspicions were aroused until two New York bank presidents discovered in the course of a casual conversation, at their club, that the Nugent Center drafts were suspicious.

More than a year ago, it now develops, relations were established between the First National Bank of Nugent Center, Minnesota, and various Eastern financial institutions. Since that time various drafts for large amounts drawn by the Nugent Center Bank have been negotiated in New York and other cities and promptly honored. Within a week in New York a seemingly prosperous business man, giving the name of John B. Smith, presented letters of introduction from the president of the Nugent Center Bank. It was explained that he was negotiating for the purchase of extensive coal fields near Nugent Center and that a large payment in cash would be made if the deal was closed. Telegraphic inquiry in private code to the Nugent Center Bank verified the genuineness of the letters and stated that the money was on deposit to meet the draft.

Day before yesterday at the New York banks, selected as victims, and at others over the country whose number is not yet definitely known, drafts aggregating probably over a million dollars, were presented and cashed without question.

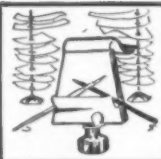
A telegram from Nugent Center, received late last night, states that President Winton, of the Nugent Center Bank, and its cashier are missing, and that the vaults have been opened only to reveal that not a penny of deposits to the total of about \$100,000 remained.

There is no clew to the whereabouts of Winton or his cashier.

WAS IT WINDOM?

Chief of Detectives Titus states that the only man known to the police capable of planning and executing such a gigantic coup is Walter Windom who was released from Sing Sing Dec. 31, 1898, after serving fourteen years for robbery. Since then he has been absolutely lost. If Windom is the man who superintended this wholesale swindle, then the Nineteenth National Bank is his victim for the second time. He robbed that institution of \$80,000 over fifteen years ago.





FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK



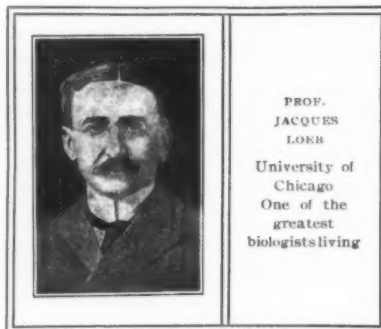
The term "Poor Lo" would be a decided misfit if applied to the average Osage Indian. There are now 1,800 members of this tribe domiciled in Oklahoma, where they own nearly a million and a half acres of land, much of which is valuable. This, however, is only a fraction of their wealth. The United States Treasury holds on deposit for them not less than \$8,584,498 in good hard cash, on which the annual interest allowed is over \$400,000, while the tribe's income from other sources brings the total of its revenue up to \$579,000. Under these conditions it is not altogether strange that the Osage belles, each of whom has a snug competence in her own right, should be ardently sought in marriage by white adventurers.

Before the first decade of the century ends the tri-centennial anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson by the staunch old sailor whose name is attached to that stream will occur, and the project of holding an exposition to celebrate the event has been urged in New York, especially by citizens of Dutch descent. Something may come of it in the way of a purely local enterprise, but it would probably be impracticable to attempt to create an international show at that date. The big St. Louis fair takes place in 1904, and that will be likely to exhaust public interest in such exhibitions for some time to come. As a matter of fact, Hendrik Hudson's exploit, though a notable one, was not exactly of the type which calls for the joint action of the world's leading nations in a commemorative display.

A capital-moving fight is raging in South Dakota, with the two big railways, the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, claimed as allies by the respective sides. The State capital is now Pierre, on the Missouri River, at the terminus of a branch of the Northwestern, and almost exactly in the geographical center of the State. The city of Mitchell, on the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, about 150 miles southeast of Pierre and in the southern part of the State, aspires to be the seat of government. The Northwestern wants the capital to stay at Pierre; the St. Paul is said to favor Mitchell; while the people of the Black Hills country to the west of the Missouri, want the Northwestern to extend its line to them from Pierre, say 150 miles, and want the St. Paul to build west from Chamberlain, perhaps 200 miles, and are threatening to throw their influence on the capital location question to the road that promises to build first to the Hills. But if both roads are going to do it, anyway, then how shall the capital question be decided?

Rather more than a century ago, queer Quaker John Dalton, intensely interested in the variations of the weather, the rainfall, and the like, got to wondering what became of the water evaporating out of a pail, says Harper's Weekly. Into the air it goes, beyond doubt, to return as rain; but it must go up in a form so fine that the ordinary attraction of gravity is overcome. So Dalton was led to his famous conception of atoms, forms of matter so minute as to be far beyond the powers of

the finest microscope. This conception, now universally applied, has given us a marvelous insight into the constitution of the material world. It has revealed the structure and make-up of the food we eat, the things we drink, the air we breathe. But not less has it hinted of the things we ourselves are made of—heart, brain, muscles, bones. Physiologists, or, as we are coming to say nowadays, biologists, have been strangely shy of the revelations of the chemist's test tube. Of the simple laws of chemical union they are for the most part profoundly ignorant. Meanwhile, in the last quarter of a century there has been growing up, chiefly in Germany, a new science, called physical chemistry, which bids fair to rob matter of its most ultimate secrets. And, by definition, life as well. For the stuff that we are made of is all to be found in the earth and air about us. It is not different, nor unique. The most distinctive work of Professor Jacques Loeb, now of the University of Chicago,



PROF.
JACQUES
LOEB

University of
Chicago
One of the
greatest
biologists living

has lain in the application of the new physical chemistry to the problems of life. It would be absurd to say that he has done it all; there have been a host of others, but he has been in the front line, an innovator and a pioneer. Some of the things he has done have been startling, but their chief value so far lies in the fact that he has opened up new paths, made our horizon wider. He ranks today as one of the three or four greatest biologists living. Professor Loeb's chief work has been in America. He is a naturalized American citizen, and has an American wife. But he has done many notable things before he came to this country, eleven years ago. He is German born, and received his training in the German universities. He made his name in his work on the so-called trophisms—that is, very crudely, showing why a caterpillar crawls up a tree to the fresh buds, why a fly lays its eggs on fat and not in lean meat, and so on. Thanks to him chiefly, the mysterious thing we were wont to call instinct has been reduced to the play of simple mechanical forces. Professor Loeb came first to Bryn Mawr, going from there to Chicago in 1892.

It is announced that an organization with a high-sounding name has been formed at Indianapolis for the purpose of establishing a "farmers' trust." According to one of the projectors of the scheme, "an official organ" will be printed through

which complete data as to the state of the crops will be collected. When the probable amount of any given staple is ascertained, "an equitable minimum price will be fixed by the directors of the national body and reported at once to all parts of the country. Once fixed, the price will rule on that crop for the year." This plan presupposes the organization of a great majority of American farmers into an army which will meekly obey the orders of its self-styled "directors"—an achievement which is just about as probable as immediate telephonic communication with Mars. The men who are behind the projected "trust" have not improbably looked upon the salaries of the heads of the big industrial combinations with envy, and they doubtless feel that a union made up of several million farmers would be able to furnish handsome compensation to their ruling officials—to say nothing of the neat profits which might be made from the "official organ" to which every member would, of course, be expected to subscribe. But although their calculations are ingenious, they have one fatal weakness. They ignore the fact that the average American farm owner is a pretty independent sort of chap, who is used to acting on his own initiative, and who is not likely to be governed by outside instructions as to what he shall sell or when he shall sell it. The endeavor to form the men who grow American grain and meat into permanent organizations has been made more than once, and it has always resulted in failure. The same result may be confidently expected in this instance.

In the current number of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE there is an article of much interest to the people of this State says the Milwaukee Sentinel of January 2, 1903. A. Decker writes most entertainingly of "The Old Military Road in Wisconsin" and the historic early days along the old Government highway. The old military road ran from Green Bay northwest to Shawano and Lake Superior. The Government gave a land grant of 500 sections mostly covered with pine and hardwood timber for the construction of this road through Wisconsin alone, and Congress passed an act granting the right of way through almost unbroken forests. The road was begun in 1864 and finished in 1866. At its completion the Government turned it over to the State and the State to the different counties through which it passed. The writer says that of the 500,000 acres of choice timber secured by the contractors the first 10,000 of white pine sold for \$1 per acre. For several years before the construction of this military road the mail was carried by men on foot in summer, but generally by dog teams during the winter. In this magazine Alice Harman writes of "Future Greatness of Fergus County, Montana," and there is a fine biographical sketch of Mr. Hill, "The Colossus of the Railroad World." E. E. Dickson describes "Lumbering in Northern Minnesota." An illustrated article contains many interesting statistics concerning the last year's output of corn in Nebraska, which broke the record and amounted to 224,201,950 bushels. One of the features of the month is a very unusual

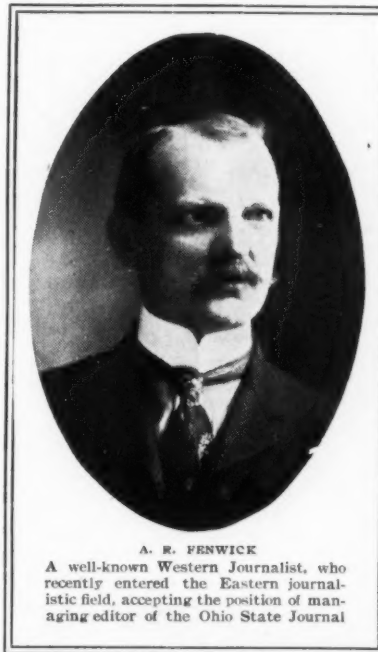
short story by Victor H. Smalley, editor of the magazine. This is called "Dr. Moulton's Triumph of Science."

In the year just closed the greatest event was the settlement of the Boer War, followed by the voting of British millions for the rehabilitation of South Africa; the largest international incident was the work of The Hague tribunal in deciding the "Pious Fund" dispute between the United States and Mexico; the most stupendous financial operation was Mr. Morgan's steamship combine, embracing 141 steamers of 1,100,000 tonnage; the most remarkable condition was the continued increase of American prosperity in spite of the unparalleled coal strike, which was in itself a breaker of all previous records. More prominent and spectacular seemed the American invasion of European industries and markets, but in reality the domestic showing of American progress was the most dazzling in the whole history of the world. We must go far back to find ground for a proper contrast. Our national debt reached in 1865 its maximum of \$2,381,530,214.96; at the end of 1902 it had been reduced to almost \$900,000,000, the figures for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1902, being \$931,070,340, a decrease of more than \$56,000,000 over the year preceding. All other nations increased their debts during the year; our debt came down more than a million dollars a week, and that, too, against the largest expenditures of any Government. During the year the imports increased and the exports decreased, showing a trade-balance loss of nearly two hundred millions, and yet in spite of that there has been during the past two years an increase of over \$1,300,000,000 in deposits in the national banks, while the deposits in savings and state institutions have shown similar growth. Crops, mining, manufactures and transportation interests all reached their highest totals.

President Hill, of the Great Northern, has caused a cold chill to run down the spine of San Francisco's business interests by his recent bid to have the government give up its transport service and its magnificent army plant at San Francisco, transfer the whole business to Seattle, and have it done by a commercial line founded by Puget Sound interests. These interests are said to be backed by Mr. Hill, William C. Whitney, of New York, and his brother, Henry M. Whitney, of Boston. Mr. Hill has long wanted to make Seattle the great port of the Pacific Coast. With his characteristic energy, he has been working at it for a considerable number of years, whereas San Francisco, feeling secure in its commercial supremacy, has rested on its oars, laughing at the efforts of the comparatively small city in the north to become a great port for Pacific business. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war the War Department, as a matter of course, established its shipping post at San Francisco, purchasing an immense fleet of ocean steamers to do its business across the Pacific. Ever since then the Puget Sound interests have been trying to get this business away from San Francisco, and they have already succeeded in getting part of it, in spite of the fact that the government had expended several millions of dollars in establishing army headquarters at San Francisco. The whole proposition now rests upon the fact that the War Department is coming to a realization of the fact that it can get its trans-Pacific business done cheaper by letting a contract to a private corporation than by doing the business itself, through the maintenance of a great fleet of ocean transports. At the

same time the Department is anxious that trade between the Philippines and the United States be developed as rapidly as possible, and it realizes that this trade cannot be built up while the government, through the ownership of a line of transports, is monopolizing the most profitable trade—the army trade—and at the same time preventing the transportation of commerce on its great line of steamers. It was for this reason, in great measure, that the War Department asked bids for doing its own business. Seattle owes a great deal to Mr. Hill. If he succeeds in gaining this point, its citizens should rise up as one and bless his name.

Time was when we looked to the East for those men qualified to fill professional situations, and the advice of "Go West" found favor with many who believed their environment too limited for great advancement. The Easterner came West and found a different field entirely from that at home, his life was more strenuous, the hardships greater, but the rewards im-



A. R. FENWICK
A well-known Western Journalist, who recently entered the Eastern journalistic field, accepting the position of managing editor of the Ohio State Journal

measurably surpassing those to be gained in the East. But that epoch is past and gone, a new condition has arisen, and a new factor has made its appearance. Today the mighty institutions of the East, professional and commercial, are seeking in the West that material which only the conditions, strenuousity and progressiveness of Western men possess. In every walk of life this is true, but particularly noticeable has been the demand the great Eastern newspapers has made for Western newspaper men. Instances innumerable might be cited where Western journalists have been called to Eastern positions, and have instituted and forced a new condition of things; in many cases revolutionizing newspaper tactics and bringing about a progressiveness and public spirit which has bettered conditions and awakened competitors. One of the most wide-awake, progressive journalists of the West, recently accepted the position of managing editor of the Ohio State Journal, and his loss to the Western journalistic field while seriously felt, his advent into the Eastern newspaper field has instilled a new condition which only his broad experience and

progressiveness, gained by many years of strenuous activity in the West, could bring about. This man is A. R. Fenwick, who for a number of years was connected with the St. Paul Globe, the Minneapolis Times, and other leading dailies of the West. Eminently fitted to fill any position assigned him, he, like his Western colleagues in the East, who have won reputations, has brought about a new era of things with the Ohio State Journal and without question placed his publication on a plane it has never before occupied. Mr. Fenwick's wide experience, his geniality and above all his progressiveness and public spirited ideas are felt and shown in the splendid newspaper, which he has made even better and immeasurably more progressive.

One cannot visit the little sawmills lying along the coast of Alaska without concluding that some day there will immense quantities of lumber come from that section. As one rides along on a steamer, he sees little else than hundreds of miles of shore line studded with a thick growth of small and inferior timber—mostly spruce. Let him visit a sawmill and he will be surprised at the character of the lumber being manufactured and the good quality of logs being sawed up. But for the laws there are mills ready to export a fine grade of clear strips and boards. It is evident that there is already a considerable amount of good standing timber in Alaska. If the small timber is not destroyed, in fifty years or less there should be heavy timber on untold millions of acres now covered with small growth. The climate of South-eastern Alaska is similar to that of British Columbia and Washington, and there is no reason why good lumber should not grow there. Chas. E. Patten, president of the Atlas Lumber Co., of Seattle, on his return from a trip to Southwestern Alaska, said that about ninety per cent. of its timber is spruce, running in short length, while the other ten per cent. is cedar. He estimates that ninety per cent. would run to merchantable. He further states that the timber which fringes the seashore extends only a short distance back from the water. The few mills operating bring their logs from thirty to fifty miles, the logging being done by hand by the Indians. The Government charges a stumpage of ten cents. The largest mill in Alaska will not cut over 40,000 feet of lumber daily. Spruce is hard to cut, and a mill cutting it will not turn out as much stuff as it would in fir.

For all of these years the farmer has been called "hay-seed." He has been referred to in a jocular manner. It was more in the way of pity than contempt. No one hated him. No one envied him. He was simply regarded as a harmless sort of individual, too ignorant to get in the way of the "fine fellows," and just innocent enough to be easily worked. He was the subject of the cartoonist, the actor and the funny people generally. His children grew up to be ashamed of his calling. They drifted away from home. It only looked respectable to be a lawyer, a physician or a merchant, or to learn some trade. The farm became looked down upon generally. The educated man could not think of "stooping" to become a farmer. That was in the past. But it is different now. The farmer has advanced and is still advancing. He generally has an education and is educating his sons. They are being especially prepared for fine grade farming. They would rather make successful farmers than fail at law, or in any other of the professions, trades or callings.

The Question of Mountain Roads

By James W. Abbott

I. Their Building as a Source of Revenue

Illustrations courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

The numerous and capable advocates of good roads throughout the country, and the many associations devoted to road improvement, have given to the economic and industrial side of the question the fullest consideration, while the interest in good roads of those seeking health and recreation has not been forgotten. The intelligent work of the Office of Public Road Inquiries of the Department of Agriculture has been particularly directed to disseminating information upon the costliness of bad roads, the economic benefits to all classes of the community of good roads, and the best methods and materials for road building. The writer's object here, however, is to approach the question from a standpoint which in the highest degree unites the utilitarian and the aesthetic ideas. While applicable to very many sections of the country, this consideration of the question seems especially pertinent to the mountain region of the United States, extending practically from the Canadian border on the north to the Mexican border on the south, and from the Upper Missouri River to the fertile plains and valleys of the Pacific coast. It may be said without exaggeration that in no other part of the world is there to be found so vast a region containing throughout its entire extent scenic features of such unsurpassed beauty with every variation of climate, affording hygienic conditions adapted in the highest degree to both recreation and health for every conceivable class of persons, healthy or invalid. The railroad facilities by which this region is reached and traversed afford the acme of traveling convenience and luxury. No political boundaries with the unpleasant concomitants of custom-house officers and passport inspection here confront the traveler in search of health or pleasure or business; each one exercises that absolute freedom of movement so inseparable from true en-

joyment—free from the interference of government control, police surveillance, or the arbitrary and utterly unwarranted exactions of petty officials which so frequently vex the traveler in Europe.

Considering the annual influx of travel invading all those regions of Europe famed for their scenic and climatic attractions, an amount of travel greatly augmented by contributions from the United States, it seems marvelous indeed that more of it has not been diverted into our mountain regions. Unfortunately, a very little consideration of the matter readily reveals the explanation of this state of things. Excepting in a few more or less widely separated localities, the roads are very primitive and the places of entertainment execrable, compared with the European standard, where these facilities make the valuable attractions of foreign countries most agreeably accessible.

It seems too obvious for argument that the pecuniary results to the communities occupying this highly favored region from securing a liberal share of patronage from tourists and travelers, seekers of health, recreation, or information, would be fully equal in the course of a few years to those now enjoyed in those regions of Europe similarly favored in the way of scenery and climate if these communities should follow the example of their European brethren, who long ago discovered that the very best investment they could make for future and permanent profit was in the establishment of good roads which would penetrate every section of their country and make all its attractions accessible to visitors.

With a view to forcibly presenting this side of the subject to readers of the Yearbook, the writer, with the authority and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Director of the Office of Public Road Inquiries, procured, through the courtesy of the State Department, from

many United States consular officers in Europe replies to interrogatories designed to set forth the extent to which road building had been carried and the profits derived therefrom by the communities building them in those portions of Europe now so liberally patronized by the travelers and tourists of the entire world.

SWITZERLAND

Henry H. Morgan, United States consul at Aarau, Switzerland, says:

By some authorities it has been estimated that the 3,000,000 tourists who yearly visit the country will leave, on an average, twenty francs (\$4) each, making a total of 60,000,000 francs (\$12,000,000), and by other authorities the amount is estimated at from eighty francs to one hundred francs (\$16 to \$20) each, which would seem to be a far more correct estimate, for in a number of the more frequented resorts, like Lucerne, Interlaken, Geneva, etc., the highest estimate is far below what, in my opinion, is spent by the average tourist.

In Switzerland it is the barren rocks and the ice-clad peaks of the mountains to which the nation, to a very large extent, owes its wealth and prosperity; and, on the other hand, no other country has done so much to develop the so-called tourist industry by making accessible the mountains, valleys, gorges, and crevasses, regardless of difficulties and expense, and by establishing numerous fine hotels, offering all the commodities and comforts of modern life, no matter how near to the region of eternal ice or how far removed from the great arteries of travel the hotel may be situated, thus inducing the tourist who comes for the purpose of seeing the beauties of the Alps to prolong his stay.

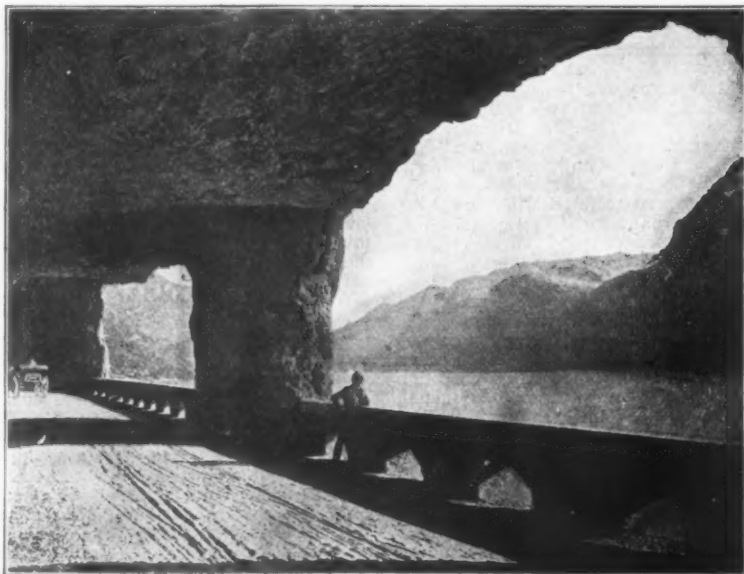
Now that the funicular railway has made many of the high peaks of the Alps accessible, they are crowded every day by hundreds of tourists, and the monetary value derived from the natural and scenic conditions made available by the different mountain railways can be imagined from the fact that during the season just passed over 4,700,000 passengers traveled over these lines.

Besides these easily accessible resorts, frequented by all the excursionists and tourists, there are a great number of magnificent high valleys and Alpine health resorts situated far from the general travel, but connected with it by good roads, and only owing to such roads have they been made accessible and profitable.

Parts of the country, still without railway connection, are accessible by a system of fine Alpine roads, and in the more remote parts by paths branching off from these roads. In addition, there are innumerable roads and footpaths intersecting each other between every village and town over every part of the Republic.

The Swiss Government has organized a very good service of diligences which is kept up all the year round on the great first-class Alpine roads, as long as the large, enormous masses of snow and the danger of avalanches does not render this travel impossible.

Bridle paths and trails are numerous. There are Alpine societies which make it



THE AXENSTRASSE ROAD, SWITZERLAND

their object to make accessible all the points of view and all such mountains offering fine scenery. All the municipal authorities of towns and villages, anxious to attract tourists, do a great deal toward building paths for pedestrians, and the National Government makes certain appropriation each year for the maintenance of mountain roads in several cantons. All the inhabitants interested in the tourist industry form societies and contribute to the necessary fund. The Alpine societies of the different countries—Switzerland, Germany, France, and Austria—build paths and shelter houses for the protection of Alpine sportsmen. A great number of such shelters are established in the highest regions.

How capital is made out of scenic beauty in Switzerland is shown by the example of the great gorge of the Aare, near Meiringen. This most picturesque and grand gorge, pierced by the floods of the river Aare through an enormous mass of solid rock, was not accessible until lately, when it was made so by means of an iron gallery leading through its entire length. This gallery was constructed by a stock company, which has rented the gorge from the municipality of Meiringen, and now does great business by levying one franc from all tourists who come to see this celebrated gorge.

NORWAY

Victor E. Nelson, United States consul at Bergen, Norway, says:

The present income derived from tourists during the season, in the period May 15 to September 15, has been estimated at about 10,000,000 kroner (\$2,680,000), which sum at a rate of five per cent. per annum represents the interest on a capital of 200,000,000 kroner (\$53,600,000). That capital should therefore be the monetary value of the natural hygienic and scenic conditions at present. But I believe that the income yearly could be increased to about 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 kroner (\$10,720,000 to \$13,400,000) if the natural scenic and hygienic conditions were all made available by good roads, hotels, and mountain resorts and proper means of transportation. These 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 kroner would represent the interest on a capital of 1,000,000,000 kroner, which would constitute the monetary value of the natural hygienic and scenic conditions of Norway. The total number of tourists this year is presumed to be 30,000, of which about 2,000 were Americans.

AUSTRIA

Frank W. Mahin, United States consul at Reichenberg, Austria, says:

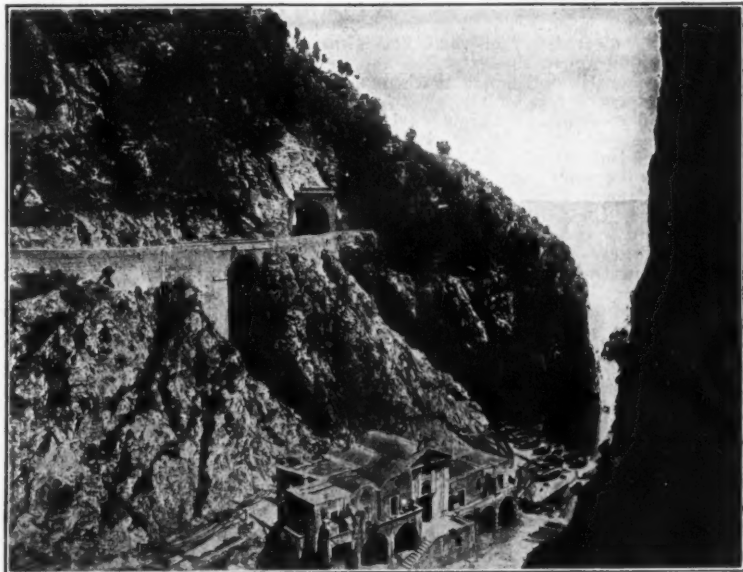
This consular district covers about 8,000 square miles, approximately the area of the State of Massachusetts. It is nearly all mountainous. The summer resorts are numerous in the northwestern part of the district, comprising about one-quarter thereof. The only avenues of passage are wagon roads and footpaths, and often only the latter. There the very existence of the resorts and wayside hotels, which are many, depends upon good wagon and pedestrian thoroughfares.

The two most frequented modern resorts of this district are without railroads. In one case the nearest station is three miles and the other ten miles. These resorts are made accessible by macadamized roads and well-kept footpaths, which radiate in every direction. The season is practically limited to the summer months, though there are occasional visitors in the spring and autumn. The resort, which is but three miles from a railway station, receives each season 30,000 to 40,000 tran-

sient visitors, although it has an all-the-year-round population of scarcely 300; the income each season is approximately 1,000,000 crowns (\$200,000). This is a health resort, the water being a specific for nervous disorders, but transient guests go thither for the cool weather and charming scenery. All through this region is a very tangle of foot-paths, crisscrossing in every direction, but all marked by different colors on trees and stones corresponding to colors on the maps which guide the pedestrian. Wagon roads being an exception here, hotels are found at frequent intervals on the paths; hundreds, and in July thousands, of pedestrians throng these ways.

The primary causes of the mountain resorts and hotels are natural scenic and hygienic conditions, but an absolute necessity to their existence are good roads and paths. These roads are all built with the greatest care, macadamized with basalt; their edges are protected with stones three or four feet high and three to six feet apart, the distance being less alongside a river or high precipice. Iron railings connecting the posts are sometimes used. Men are employed to keep the

immediate effect has been to attract to the region thousands of tourists, who, until recently, did not go to Cortina at all, and could not go now except for this one road. Diligences and automobile omnibuses take the places of railways elsewhere, and Cortina, with a population of 800, has a summer population of from 5,000 to 8,000. The coming of these thousands of strangers has brought prosperity to the agricultural classes, who now have a market for all sorts of perishable produce for which their fertile valley is adapted, and for which they would be unable to secure transportation to the markets of the larger cities. At midday from June to October one can see a line of private post carriages, diligences, and automobiles at Cortina a mile long, while the horses are being tended in neighboring stables. A school of marquetry has been established and gives employment to a large portion of the permanent population, and the output is all absorbed by the summer visitors. This is the most serious business carried on at Cortina, but there are, as may be supposed, hundreds of small shops where every conceivable trifle is offered for sale.



ROAD FROM SALERNO TO AMALFI, ITALY

roads in good condition, each man being assigned about one and one-half miles of road. A fresh layer of broken stone is put down every fall or spring, the mud being first cleaned off.

FRANCE

Another phase of the road question, more or less touched upon by the other consuls, but not quoted for lack of space, appears in the following from Robert P. Skinner, United States consul-general at Marseilles, France:

The importance of maintaining first-class highways is as definitely accepted in this country as the multiplication table. A road map of France is not unlike a cobweb, or rather a series of cobwebs, each one consisting of concentric circles connected by radiating lines.

Within recent years a splendid road has been finished between Toblach and the Austrian frontier, where I believe it is carried on by the Italian Government to Venice. The military problem is responsible for this highway, but its more

The almost universal practice in this country is to employ two-wheeled carts for heavy traffic. French law does not permit more than five horses to be harnessed together, single file, in these carts, and the usual number is four. A team of four horses is always expected to transport five tons of merchandise, day in and day out. There are carters who work up to eight tons and a good many who average six tons.

Very little improvement has been made in this country upon the Scotch system, of which the popular understanding, followed by the contractors here, is that the crushed stones must be equal in size, and none larger than a man could put into his mouth. Where this rule has been departed from, and especially where large stones have been mixed with small, the results have always been unsatisfactory.

The Axenstrasse road in Switzerland and the road from Salerno to Amalfi in southern Italy, types of roads in European mountain regions especially interesting to tourists.



Ancient America

A Study and Comparison

By Frank R. Smith

The interest that has so long attached to the former inhabitants of America, as exhibited in the excavating of their ruins, scattered from one end of the country to the other, and which was so promising of results to the ethnologist, at one time, has been simmered down to a bareness of meaning that tempts one to lose faith in the hallucinations of the past.

Investigation, calm and careful, has wrecked the fancied dreams of North America ever having been dominated by an intellectual era, by cultivated arts and institutions.

Instead of what we had hoped to find, or rather had expected to find, there has appeared nothing other than that of a commonplace race schooled in barbarism and nothing else.

A study and comparison of their work, as found in the mounds, in the cliff-dwellings, and in the isolated ruins in the southwest, confirms the opinion that they were, if not a contemporary people, of a common origin.

A further study and comparison of the life and work of the American Indian very broadly confirms his having issued from the same source; degenerated somewhat in his traits and tastes, but consoled in that his ancestry not having risen very high, he had not far to fall.

Some writers have dwelt at length on the signs of engineering skill possessed by these people. And whether they possessed that skill or not it is no accident that the

signs are there. The only other reason that will account for it is that the people themselves, ignorant of mathematical accuracy, but gifted with the animal instinct to imitate, copied after a semi-civilized people that flourished in tropical America at one time. Or they could easily have imported from the south the architectural skill necessary to create those piles of stone and heaps of mud.

That the energies of our ancient dead were devoted to much of anything but the peaceful pursuits is pretty soundly established, for nothing has ever been found among their ruins to show that they had formed any habits that involved a great amount of labor.

The artisans were skilled in working flint and stone into implements of war, but there is nothing to show that their efforts in other lines were very much different or any better than those of tribal bands elsewhere and at other times, or that their instincts were more humane.

They were a dirty, filthy, quarrelsome race, whose history, as to time, is in utter darkness, because they were not able to preserve it.

Neither they, nor their work, offer anything useful to this age save for the warning it may serve to bind us to our duty: That the objective point of human activity is happiness;

That as those who have employed strife have failed to attain it,

We must employ kindness if we gain it.

Probably the strangest feature of it all, the most solemn, is the manner in which the Creator informs the mind of the certain dissolution of man and his contrivances.

To think that some day a people will search our ruins in anxious and hopeless breath for the story of our career; measuring a skeleton for our stature, guessing at our color, and wondering at our stage of development; the few tell-tale remnants of our being guarded in the museums, and the philosophers fixing us among the races lost; to think of these things with sober effort is enough to make one ask what the meaning of it all is? Of what use is it that men toil to die; that civilizations rise to fall? For the beauty that lights the banquet hall tonight will have faded in another day, and in another be forgotten.

This is, indeed, the lesson of the ages: that no matter how hard a people have tried to perpetuate their work for the service of the future, something comes, something happens, and the gloom, the disappointment, the absolute enigma that shrouds these ruins, shrouds all.

The final act in this grand and awful tragedy presents itself, and we are satisfied to escape its agony in death. The most we can do is the best we can do, for our turn is coming, and the ancients are only a little ways ahead.

The Use of Storage Reservoirs

Their Need to Irrigation Problems

By Guy E. Mitchell

Civilization can be traced to man's use of water.

The earliest civilization sprang from agriculture and in its first stages all agriculture was carried on by means of irrigation. The world over, according to the ethnologists, primitive crops were grown under conditions of great aridity—on sandy plains and hot deserts. There grain and roots were cultivated by the early tribes, while the rich and verduous valleys were left to those who followed the chase and the hunt. It was easier to control the gushing spring on the desert's edge than it was to fell trees and subdue the rank vegetation of the humid lands. As men toiled they became inventive and co-operative, so that out of these early efforts of agriculture grew cities and nations.

In America, that region which is now the most arid and forbidding, can boast of an old and marvelous civilization. The ruins of great cities in the southwestern part of the United States are wonderful evidences of a masterful race far antedat-

ing the Aztecs and the Toltecs. Their wealth grew from successful agriculture, which was wrought upon lands that are to-day waste and have lain for centuries dry, barren and naked, following the disuse of the great irrigation works where the flow of rivers was stored in mountain basins, where aqueducts were cut through the living rock and canals constructed scores of miles in length.

With the disuse of the water, the wealth of a nation perished and the people disappeared. Yet the water is there as ever, and as the seasons roll around the snows of winter melt and the life fluid which was once the resource of a great community wastes its value on the desert sand or runs uselessly to the sea.

As in every other natural advantage, the United States leads the world in her irrigation resources. The waters of the West would support a world power were they well utilized.

Taking the figures of the government engineers as a basis, from 74,000,000 to

100,000,000 acres of the arid region can be redeemed to cultivation through the use of the water supplies of the States in which the lands are situated.

How is this water to be made available?

Largely by the use of storage reservoirs—great basins lying in the mountains and containing outlets that can be dammed, thus forming receptacles which when filled with the waters from the rains and melting snows running into them, will make large and deep lakes. From these lakes the water can be let down as required to fertilize agricultural lands lying in the valleys below.

The idea of irrigation storage reservoirs is an old and universal one. In India, aside from the great government works, there are thousands of small reservoirs—tanks, they are called—where the Hindoo has for centuries stored the rain-waters for use in irrigating his patches of rice and millet—the food of teeming millions. Ruins in Northern Algeria show that thousands of years ago extensive reser-



AN ARIZONA IRRIGATION DITCH

The waters of the Gila River in Arizona were used long before the advent of the white man for irrigating purposes

voirs made populous the land which is at present nothing but sand and desert, only excepting the marble ruins of ancient cities, testimonials to former greatness. The old King Nebuchadnezzar is credited with having constructed near Babylon one of the most gigantic irrigation reservoirs of history. An immense lake was this, containing 200 billion cubic feet of water, sufficient to irrigate over 2,000,000 acres.

The storage of water for agricultural use is something which appeals to the majority of men. It smacks of the practice of the careful husbandman, who in the time of plenty builds a granary to store away his surplus produce against the day of scarcity. The storing of water is the saving of a resource which comes to us annually, and, unless it is saved, runs uselessly away, often creating floods and causing great damage.

What does a storage reservoir look like? The general idea as to the physical appearance of a good mountain reservoir site—before the water is impounded—is probably far from correct. One pictures such a basin as a deep gorge with a narrow outlet across which a dam can be thrown from wall to wall. The reservoir site which the engineer selects would not be recognizable as such to the ordinary eye. Many apparently ideal sites have such a grade or fall, that a dam, perhaps even 150 feet in height, would back up water for only a short distance and form a lake of but small dimensions. The best sites, generally speaking, are those where the fall of the ground is but very slight, perhaps imperceptible to the eye, the idea being to overflow as large an area as possible above the dam. Such land, being situated in the mountains, is usually worthless for agricultural purposes. A good reservoir site must also have tributary to it a wide catchment area; the snow water and rain from a large tract of mountain and forest land should flow into it.

Since 1888 the United States Geological Survey has been at work investigating the reservoir sites of the arid region. As almost every stream has a number of differ-

ent storage sites, it requires careful investigation to determine which is the most feasible and economical. When a determination has been reached, the government immediately withdraws the site and the catchment basin, which is the source of the water supply, from private entry. In the mountains of Colorado alone, the Geological Survey has determined some fifty of these sites.

The San Carlos dam site on the Gila River in Arizona, for which an appropriation is recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, is a good example of storage possibilities. The proposed dam has a

span of some 600 feet, connecting the lofty walls of the river canyon at a height of fourteen feet above the stream. The San Carlos Dam would form a lake covering 8,000 acres and capable of irrigating 120,000 acres. This is the same River whose waters thousands of years ago were used for the growing of crops on the arid plains of Arizona.

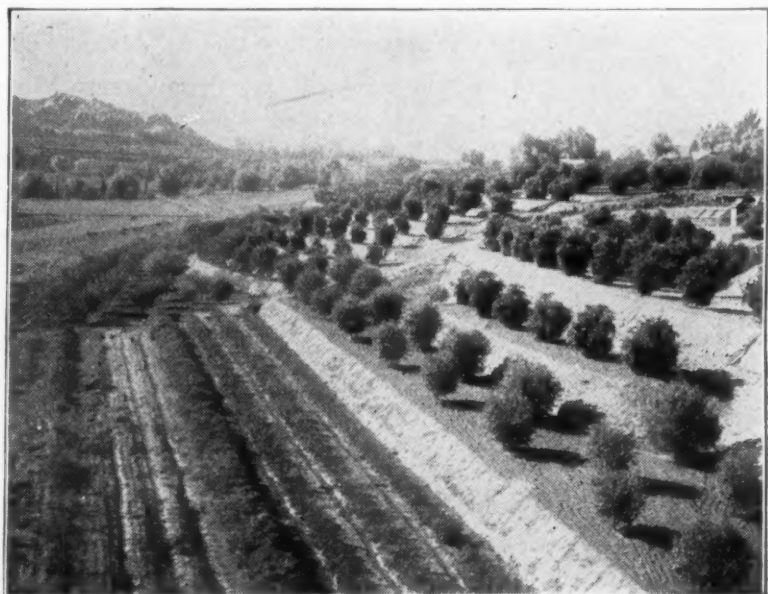
Hundreds of other storage basins, larger and smaller, nestle in the bosom of the Rocky Mountains, from Montana to Mexico, each capable of supplying the life blood for many new homes.

Some idea of the storage possibilities of Western rivers may be gathered from a study of their flows. The floods of Kings River, California, afford an example of a large body of water running waste, which could be advantageously stored. The government figures show the flow of this River, during the month of June, to be about 14,000 cubic feet per second, or about 6,300,000 gallons every minute. Within a month from the time of such a flood, caused by melting snow, the flow of the river recedes to only a little over 200 cubic feet per second or about one-seventieth of its former volume.

The Yakima River, Washington, in time of high water, runs from ten to fourteen thousand cubic feet per second, and at low water periods has less than 1,000 cubic feet.

The Gunnison River in Colorado often flows during May 16,000 cubic feet per second, or 10,000,000,000 (10 billion) gallons a day, while at other times, it is reduced to merely a large creek.

Almost all the streams of the West are subject to violent fluctuation, at one time tremendous rivers, at others narrow ribbons of silver and sometimes even dry beds. The reservoiring of these flood waters would not only insure bountiful crops for vast tracts of land now waste desert places, and create homes for millions of American citizens, but would, in the very beginning, prevent the disastrous floods caused by the same waters which a short time following could be used to such great advantage.



TERRACE IRRIGATION, REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA

Ten years ago this section of country was an arid waste



Of Interest to Women of the Northwest

Edited by Mary Alcott McKusick



"CUPID AS A GUEST"

'Twas at the solemn midnight hour,
When silence reigned with awful power,
Just when the bright and glittering Bear
Is yielding to the keeper's care,
When spent with toil, with care oppress,
Man's dreary race has sunk to rest.
Sly Cupid, sent by cruel Fate,
Stood knocking at my gate.
"Whose there?" I cried, "at this late hour,
Who is it batters at my door?
Begone. You spoil my blissful dreams."

But he, on mischief bent, it seems,
With childish voice and piteous cries,
In childish accents thus replies
"Be not alarmed, kind sir, 'tis I,
A little wretched, wandering boy;
Pray ope the door, I've lost my way
This moonless night alone I stray;
I'm stiff and cold and drenched all o'er,
For pity's sake, pray ope the door."
Touched with this simple tale of woe,
And little dreaming of a foe,
I rose, lit up my lamp and straight
Undid the fastenings of the gate.

And there indeed a boy I spied,
With bow and arrow by his side,
Wings, too, he wore, a strange attire.
My guest, I steated by the fire,
And while the blazing fagots shine
I chafed his little hands in mine,
His damp and dripping locks I wrung
That down his shoulders loosely hung;
Soon as his cheeks began to glow,
"Come now," he cried, "let's try the bow,
For much I fear the rainy night.
The wet and damp have spoiled it quite."
That instant twanged the sounding string,
Loud as the whizzing gad-fly's wing;
Up sprang the boy with laughing eyes,
And "Wish you joy, mine host," he cries.
"My bow is strong in every part,
Thou'lt find the arrow in thy heart."
—From the Greek of Bion.

A LONGER SENTENCE

With pleasure we print the following letter. Perhaps some one else may recall another sentence for comparison.

Roland, Man., Canada, Jan. 1, '03.

Dear Editor:—Having read with interest your department in THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE, one article in it, "A Faultless Sentence," recalled to memory a longer one, and, I think, equally near perfection. I send it you herewith in the hope that it may prove acceptable. Yours resp'y,

Robert S. Smyth.

A longer sentence than that of Addison, quoted in your January issue, appears in "Among The Hills," by John Greenleaf Whittier. Strangely enough, it, also, treats of homes neglected and cheerless—from which, indeed, the very spirit of home had departed. The poet, in reminiscent mood, speaks thus:

*** I look
Across the lapse of half a century,
And call to mind old homesteads where no
flower
Told that the spring had come, but evil
weeds,
Nightshade and rough-leaved burdock in
the place
Of the sweet doorway greeting of the rose
And honeysuckle, where the house walls
seemed

Blistering in sun, without a tree or vine
To cast the tremulous shadow of its leaves
Across the curtainless windows from whose
panes

Fluttered the signal rags of shiftlessness;
Within, the cluttered kitchen-floor, unwashed
(Broom-clean I think they called it); the
best room

Stifling with cellar-damp, shut from the air
In hot midsummer, bookless, pictureless
Save the inevitable sampler hung
Over the fire-place, or a mourning-piece,
A green-haired woman, peony-cheeked,
beneath

Impossible willows; the wide-throated
hearth

Bristling with faded pine-boughs half concealing

The piled-up rubbish at the chimney's
back;

And, in sad keeping with all things about
them,

Shrill, querulous women, sour and sullen
men,

Untidy, loveless, old before their time,
With scarce a human interest save their
own

Monotonous round of small economies,
Or the poor scandal of the neighborhood;
Blind to the beauty everywhere revealed,
Treading the May-flowers with regardless
feet;

For them the song-sparrow and the bobo-
link

Sang not, nor winds made music in the
leaves;

For them in vain October's holocaust
Burned, gold and crimson, over all the
hills,

The sacramental mystery of the woods.

Longer sentences there may be; but a
more perfect picture of graceless existence,
touched by the heavy hand of Time,
'twere hard to find; or one wherein each
slightest detail stands more clearly out in
bold and sharp relief.

—J. B. Le Blanc.

MY CLUB CREED

I believe in afternoon club life for women. I believe in evening club life for men and women together when it does not rob the home of father and mother.

I believe that woman has no right to undertake any work whatsoever outside of the home, along the lines of philanthropy, church, temperance or club life, that does not emanate from the home and in its final and best results return to the home. Home must always be the center but not the limit of woman's life.

I believe in equal rights in the family for father and mother in intelligence, affection and filial respect. These the club should foster.

I believe in nine-tenths of the club members doing the work and one-tenth the criticising, instead of the reverse.

I believe in individual responsibility for every interest of the club, mutual sympathy and appreciation of results.

I believe no woman has a right to accept a place on any committee, unless she serve faithfully, promptly, intelligently, and Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, first vice-president of the G. F. W. C., has embodied her club ideas in what she is pleased to call a creed, which reads as follows:

is willing to stand by the results of her individual action.

I believe that women should have a moral responsibility regarding financial matters in the prompt payment of dues and pledges, and a comprehension that as no other phase of life can be carried on without money, neither can the enlarged club life.

I believe in the value of a minute and that thievery of time on the part of one late member from those in waiting is reprehensible. Railroad trains do not wait; why should immortal souls?

I believe, out of consideration for others, in removing the hat in all public assemblies.

I believe in occupying the seat farthest from the aisle where there are others to come, and for the same reason, occupying front seats first.

I believe that club members should restrain themselves from whispering or the rustling of skirts or papers during club sessions.

I believe no woman should seek or use official position for self aggrandizement, or club affiliations for stepping-stones only, but that she should utilize her opportunities for the altruisms of life.

I believe the Golden Rule for club women should be: "Do right unto others, regardless of what others do unto you."

Clara B. Burdette.

A CLUB STUDY OF HOLLAND

"A land that rides at anchor and is moored.

Where people do not live but go on board!"

I. Geography of Holland.

II. The Story of Earliest Times, Language and Early Literature. The Van Eycks and their Contemporaries.

III. The Struggle with Spain, William the Silent, Duke of Alva, Theological Conflict, (a) Maurice,—Barneveld, (b) Grotius—Armenius, Famous Sons of Holland, Landscape and Pastoral Painters, Rubens and Rembrandt.

INDIAN PICTURES ON BIRCH BARK

The genius of the West, which is continually coming to the fore in every department of art, has developed in most charming fashion and originality in the work of Miss Lillian Peters, of Kalispell, Montana. The painting, in colors, of many subjects on birch bark, just as it is stripped in wide sheets from the trees,—more particularly Indian heads,—give her work a distinctiveness not easily overestimated. She has found a new field and her skill in this dainty work calls forth praise unbounded. The great interest in Indians which has swept the country makes her work unique. It is not too much to say that Miss Peters has struck a new vein for the expression of her chosen calling. The work lends itself admirably to gift-making, and Miss Peters would be pleased to give prices on her work to any one wishing to secure one of these beautiful paintings.

Future Great Cities of the Canadian Northwest

By Richard A. Haste

IV

Edmonton, the City of Magnificent Possibilities

Where is to be the next largest city, after Winnipeg, in the Canadian Northwest? Propound this question to those who are more or less familiar with the commercial and industrial forces that are upbuilding this new Northwest Empire, and eight out of every ten will answer, at Edmonton. If you show surprise or express a doubt of the accuracy of this statement, you will be overwhelmed with such a flood of cogent reasons that you begin to wonder how you ever came to ask such an unnecessary question; you realize that you always knew that Edmonton would be a great city; moreover, you have a distinct impression that you always maintained the same both in public and in private. You have fallen a victim to the prevailing epidemic—the subtle microbes have entered your brain—and you have become a champion of this ambitious city of the Far Northwest.

If a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, then is Edmonton more to be congratulated than if it were located over a diamond mine. That the development of the Northwest Territories will result in the building of a city on the site of Edmonton is a generally accepted conclusion—its relative importance alone remains a question.

The assumption of what is to be does not, however, satisfy the analytical business mind. What is there to build a city at Edmonton? Is it not too far north? Is it not at the very jumping-off place of civilization? These are the questions which cause the champions of Edmonton to stand and deliver. While I am not a champion of Edmonton or of any other particular spot on the face of the earth, I will attempt to answer these questions dispassionately, basing my conclusions on facts gained by personal investigation.

Is it not too far north? The answer to this second question prepares the way for the answer to the all-important first.

Edmonton is in latitude 53 degrees 30 minutes north and longitude 113 degrees 40 minutes west—three hundred miles north of the international boundary line,

and six hundred miles from the Pacific Coast. It is in the latitude of Dublin, Liverpool, and Berlin; south of Edinburgh, Copenhagen and St. Petersburg, and but a little north of London, Paris, and Vienna. But this juggling with latitude is apart from my purpose. The gist of the question is climate. Latitude is but one of the factors making up the sum total and has often less influence on the result than has longitude. In the case of Edmonton what is lost in latitude is gained in longitude, for it lies within the direct influence of the warm winds from the Pacific Ocean, that give to it an annual temperature as high as that of St. Paul, which lies eight degrees to the south, but twenty degrees to the east. The practical application of this theory of Oceanic influence on the climate of our western territory was tersely expressed by an observing traveler, who, ignoring the entire question of latitude, dogmatically asserted, "You go far enough west, and you are bound to come to summer."

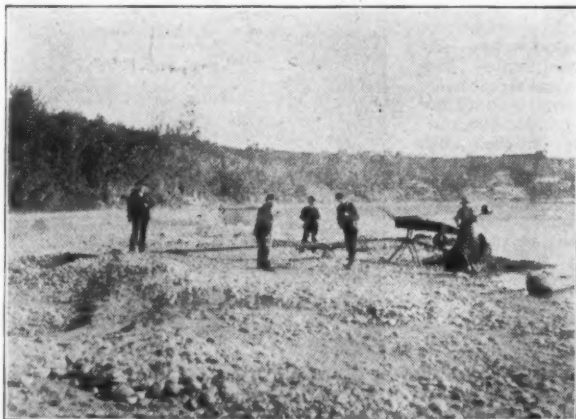
The physical conditions which influence the climate of the western part of North America are the same as those which obtain in Western Europe, and which render Norway and Sweden and even Northwestern Russia inhabitable. In a previous article in this Magazine I showed how the warm Japan current flowing along our Western Coast is deflected or doubled back upon itself by the conformation of the continent, forming a semi-tropical sea, the warm winds from which are felt far into the interior. South of the fifty-second parallel these winds are warm, but dry, having been robbed of their moisture in their passage over the mountains; but to the north of this line the mountains swerve to the west, nearing the coast, the ranges become lower, and are pierced by numerous passes like embrasures in a mighty battlement, through which the wind blows warm and vapor-laden.

No law seems to govern this vagrant western wind which dominates the climate east of the Rockies from Wyoming to the Arctic Circle. It bloweth where it listeth

in and out of season. A blizzard may be howling from the north, driving man and beast to shelter. There is a pause—the sky clears, and a breeze springs up from the west. It is the Chinook—that winged messenger of May. Boldly entering the realm of winter it puts to rout his frosty minions and then departs as silently as it came. In Western Dakota, Montana, and Southern Alberta it thwarts the vengeance of winter, but brings no relief to the parched plains of summer. But to the north as far as the Arctic Circle it blows warm and moist, rendering that vast sweep of hill and vale and plain, from Calgary to the Peace River, as "fair as the garden of the Lord."

In the midst of this garden, and at the very gate-way to this vast Northwest Empire, sits Edmonton. To the east lie the fertile valleys of the Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers; to the south are the productive Red Deer Valley and the cattle ranges of Southern Alberta; to the west, just below the horizon line, extend the Rocky Mountains with their hidden wealth of timber, coal and precious metals; to the north extend the almost limitless grain fields of Athabasca and the great basin of the Mackenzie River with its treasures of game and fur. Under these conditions, is Edmonton too far north to become a great city?

Now I will return to the first question—what is there to build a city at Edmonton? Given the natural resources of the country, the question of city building at any given point becomes a problem based upon the well-known factors of transportation, market, raw material and motive power. I will assume, for the purposes of this article, a fact universally accepted, which is that, owing to the climate and the soil, the country tributary to Edmonton is capable of sustaining an agricultural population as dense as that of the State of Iowa. This population will have to be supplied with the necessities of modern civilization, and will in turn create a central depot of trade where the surplus products of the soil may find a local market



GOLD MINING IN CANADIAN NORTHWEST TERRITORY
Mining gold on the Saskatchewan near Edmonton with a "grizzly"



MILNER COAL MINE
One of the embryonic industries of the territory adjacent to Edmonton



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING
Exceptional school facilities are afforded residents of Edmonton

or ready transmission to the markets of the world. Trade, like all other dynamic forces, follows the lines of least resistance. This is why Edmonton was selected more than a century ago as the distributing point of the Far Northwest by the great fur companies. The products of the upper lake regions and the Mackenzie River basin were here transhipped to the Saskatchewan, the great continental water way to Hudson Bay. Time has changed the mode of transportation, but has not altered the face of nature. Railroads have taken the place of the winding river channels, but the trend of the great valleys has not been changed, and the mountain passes remain where they were traced by the moving finger of Jove.

Edmonton has as yet but one rail outlet to the world. The Calgary and Edmonton extends from the main line of the Canadian Pacific at Calgary to the south bluff of the Saskatchewan River, three miles from the site of Edmonton. But unless all plans fail, Edmonton within two years will have railroads enough. The Canadian Northern, which has already built a spur across the river to connect with the Calgary and Edmonton, will reach Edmonton with its main line now building from Grand View, south of the Saskatchewan River, and also with a branch line north of the river extending west from Prince Albert. The final survey has been made, site for divisional shops, yards, etc., in Edmonton chosen and construction eastward in 1903 to connect with the line building westward assured. The Canadian Pacific will enter Edmonton from the Battle River Valley either with its Yorkton or Moosomin extension, the survey from Edmonton eastward being now in progress. The plans of the Grand Trunk place Edmonton on the main transcontinental line from Montreal to the Coast, and construction from Edmonton east and west is promised for the summer of 1903, the line to be completed to the Pacific Coast in less than five years. Beside these lines from the East, I am informed, on what appears good authority, that within six months work will be commenced on at least two lines to the Northwest. One from Edmonton to Athabasca landing, and another in the direction of Peace River. This remarkable activity in railroad building is the direct result of the settlement of the country and the imperative demands of trade. The direction which the lines are taking is in accord with the law of least

resistance, as laid down by the topography of the country and the position of the mountain passes.

With the completion of these railroads, which are in no sense paper lines, Edmonton will be in possession of transportation facilities that will make it the jobbing center of a territory reaching from Battleford to the Pacific Coast and from Red Deer to the Arctic Ocean. Every town that springs up in that fertile country will pay commercial homage to this railroad center of the extreme Northwest.

The future of Edmonton as an emporium of trade is certainly bright. But a distributing center at its best is but a funnel through which the stream of commerce flows. It is the smoke of furnaces and the hum of machinery that attracts wealth and secures a permanent population. Upon her industrial possibilities, coupled with her splendid isolation, Edmonton must depend in the coming struggle for supremacy.

I use the word "isolation" in a commercial sense only. The relative position of Edmonton to the balance of the world gives it absolute control of a large and constantly increasing market from which the outside manufacturing world is barred by the ever-present tariff of transportation. Having the control of a market remote from the established centers of industry, and with the means of reaching it quickly and cheaply, there is no reason why it should not, and every reason why it should, manufacture everything that market demands, from a toothpick to a locomotive, providing always that it is in possession of the raw material and the motive power.

Edmonton is in possession of both power and raw material. Nature in a fit of extravagance not only emptied upon this land her cornucopia, but filled the earth with coal and iron.

The site of Edmonton as well as the adjoining country is underlaid with seams of coal from two to thirty feet in thickness. This, while not the best bituminous, is nevertheless a first class steam coal. Here is power, cheap and inexhaustible. There is timber and anthracite coal in the mountains, there are oil-fields to the north, and ninety miles down the river is a deposit of soft ore which shows 54 per centum pure iron. This ore is similar to that of the famous Mesaba Range. When we add to this, every kind of product from the soil, both direct and indirect, what more is left to be desired in the line of raw material to make Edmonton an industrial metropolis?

On a bluff two hundred feet above the river, overlooking the three-mile-wide, wooded Valley of the Saskatchewan, sits this candidate for commercial favors. The site is picturesque, bold, and aggressive. There is nothing small or mean about the natural settings. At the present the railroad stops at Strathcona on the south bluff, three miles away. But what of that? Yonder will be the city—no one questions it. You cross the Valley and ascend the almost perpendicular bluff to the level plateau. As your eye takes in the panoramic view of river, valley, and plain, you need no argument to convince you that here ought to be a city.

Edmonton has now a population of about three thousand. The main part of the town with the business and residence streets is on the bluff. The river flat or lower town is occupied by the mills, the electric and water plants and similar institutions. The site is irregularly laid out, the main street curving along the edge of the bluff. The town is in that state of transition from the extremely old to the

very new which is often picturesque—always interesting. Here is a strange mixture of the present and the past—of the wild aboriginal life of the plains and the life of modern civilization. It stands on the very borderland of a life that was intensely picturesque and one that is to be intensely practical. Here is found the moccasined Indian and the Bois Brule cheek by jowl with the polished man of business and the promoter of gigantic enterprises.

On the river flat beneath the bluff stand the white store houses of the Hudson Bay Company where they stood a hundred years ago. From their doors still go out the supplies for the fur trade, which reaches the utmost parts of the north. Still come the bales of furs from out that vast wilderness to be assorted and shipped to the East and they did a hundred years ago. But on the bluff in the business part of the town is a modern place of business, over the door of which is the sign "Hudson Bay Stores"—a compliment which the old regime pays to the new.

Is it not at the very jumping-off place of civilization? Only in a geographical sense. If you were dropped into Edmonton with no previous knowledge of your destination, you would not fancy that you were at the most northerly point reached by rail outside of Alaska. The town is lighted with electricity, sewer and waterworks systems are being installed, modern in every respect even to being owned by the municipality, large and well appointed stores, both wholesale and retail, line the business streets, and fine residences, school houses and churches attest to the stability of the social system. There is an air of stability and business confidence about everything and everybody that is positively inspiring. The town may look somewhat rough in its motley dress of the old and new, but you feel that business men are at the helm—men who feel the destiny of the town and know enough to know in what direction the general interest lies. In short, Edmonton is American in its push and optimism.

When you consider the fact that prior to the completion of the Canadian Northern spur a few months ago the railroad terminus has been four miles away over a deep valley, across which all goods brought into the town must be hauled, it is surprising to know the volume of busi-

CONCLUDED ON PAGE FIFTY



THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Edmonton's churches are among the finest in the Canadian Northwest



WESTERN HUMOR



A GOOD DEAL OF MONEY

Wife (reading the paper)—Here is an account of a man in Iowa who has sold his wife for \$75. Isn't it awful!

Husband (thoughtfully)—Well, I dunno. Seventy-five dollars is a good deal of money.

THEY WERE DEAD

In a town not so very far from Lincoln, Nebr., a man wrote to the editor that his hens had been taken with a strange disease, the symptoms and effects of which were described in detail, the letter winding up with the statement that the entire flock had been found lying upon their backs with their feet up. In conclusion the worthy poultryman asked: "What is the matter with my hens?"

The editor read the communication carefully, noted all of the symptoms described, consulted his authorities upon the diseases of poultry, and finally answered the query in this wise note: "Dear Mr. Blank—Your chickens are dead."

HE WASN'T THERE

A gentleman who is much interested in the raising of hogs, and is becoming well known by the introduction of an excellent variety among the farmers of Minnesota,



A WESTERN CHARACTER

The woman shown in the illustration is the celebrated western character "Calamity Jane"

is said to have received a letter the other day which reads so many ways that he does not know whether to be pleased with it or not. Here is the letter:

"Dear Sir:—I went yesterday to the fair at X—. I found several pigs of your species. There was a larger variety than usual, and I was surprised at not seeing you there."

A LIBERAL REWARD

A Nebraska farmer had a cow killed by the cars a short time since and wrote to the railroad company asking slight remunerative damages, adding: "Thirty dollars will be considered satisfactory, as the animal killed was but a common cow and by no means the best in my herd." The claim agent of the road promptly answered the letter and enclosed a check for \$100 saying: "It is the first instance since my connection with the claim department of the road

that any other than a full-blooded animal of great value has been killed by our line and I enclose \$100 as damages and a reward for your honesty, and I would humbly ask your photo to be framed and placed in my office."

ENGLISH AS WROTE IN SIAM

Here is a piece of Siamese journalism that puts some of our contemporaries quite in the shade in the matter of word painting. It is an account of a shooting outrage and runs as follows:

"Shooting Outrage. O! Fearful Agony. Khoon Tong, one of Phya Song's staff, was on a mission to Lamphoon, and on his return instantly was shot dead by some miscreants, scoundrels. O! untimely death. O! fearful. O! Hell. All friends expressed their morn'. The cowardice dog is still at large. Six soldiers and six policemen were at once dispatched."

If six policemen were dispatched every time a murder was committed in this country we fear the supply would soon fall below the demand. Orrible!

HARD TO IDENTIFY

Jack Mason, the actor and former husband of Marion Manola, was much bothered in a barber shop at Billings, Mont., by the proprietor of the place, who insisted upon carrying on a conversation with Mason while he shaved him. When, after some questioning, the barber discovered that Mason was an actor, he inquired:

"First visit here?"

"No, I've been here before."

"Is that so? Well, now—"

"You ought to remember me," interrupted the victim, who was now quite savage. "I've been shaved here."

"It's funny I don't recall your face," retorted the barber.

"Well, come to think of it, you wouldn't be apt to," snapped Mason. "It's all healed up now."

And the barber kept on shaving.

WANTED SOME ARRANGEMENT

"Diamond Joe" Reynolds relates this story of the late Philip Armour, of Chicago, who, in answer to an inquiry if he was not often troubled by those in need of assistance, answered:

"Every day. I have one impecunious near relative who is forever importuning me for help. Finally I shut down on him. A few days ago when he came to this office I refused to see him. He went home and pestered me with letters. Finally I told my financial man to write him that if he would agree not to worry me for two years I would let him have \$500. He wrote back, 'Make it five years and \$1,000.'"

"That was so much like an Armour," said Mr. Armour, with a chuckle, "that I let him have it. Well, in about two weeks I got a letter from his wife saying that, as she had not been a party to the contract, she hoped I would make the same arrangement with her."

HE DIDN'T "KEER"

On a train near Omaha the other day two well dressed, ardent lovers, evidently

a newly married couple, amused the other passengers with their cooing. After a while the fair young bride leaned back in her seat and fell asleep. Her companion took advantage of the lull in affectional demonstrations and went into the smoker to enjoy a cigar. While he was gone, a long, lean, lank, grizzly specimen of humanity came in and sat down in the vacant seat beside the sleeping beauty. Presently the young woman, half asleep, turned and laid her head lovingly on the shoulder of the stranger and put her plump arm around his neck. The green, gawky stranger seemed a trifle surprised at this unexpected familiarity but he made no desperate effort to escape. He merely looked around at the convulsed passengers and grinned. The hilarity awoke the young woman and opening her pretty blue eyes she saw her mistake. With flushed cheek she stammered an apology. "You needn't 'pologize to me," drawled the stranger. "I didn't keer."

CANNON COULDN'T TALK

"One of the most characteristic incidents in which 'Uncle Joe' Cannon ever figured within my knowledge," Representative Lacey of Iowa said the other day, "occurred in a Democratic congress years ago, when Carlisle was speak-



A BIT OF ENJOYMENT

Another picture of "Calamity" Jane while engaged in her favorite avocation

er. Cox of New York was in charge of a bill on which he was trying to shut off debate. He was still yielding time for short speeches, although rather grudgingly.

"Well, won't the gentleman yield me some time?" inquired Mr. Cannon.

"How much time does the gentleman want?" inquired Cox.

"Oh, a little while."

"Will the gentleman from Illinois put his hands in his pockets?"

"Mr. Cannon complied with the request."

"Now I will yield the gentleman as much time," replied Cox, "as he keeps his hands in his pockets."

"Uncle Joe" began eloquently, but he had not spoken half a dozen sentences before out flew that good right hand, gesturing on high.

"The time of the gentleman has expired," shouted Mr. Carlisle, and the future speaker had to take his seat."



THE LUCAS BUILDING, BALLARD, WASH.

Ballard, Washington

The Greatest Shingle Manufactur-
ing City in the World

By Emeline Hawley

Our photographers complain that because of the vast wall of smoke which makes an impenetrable barrier between the city and Salmon Bay, from which point the best view is to be obtained, it is impossible to give the outside world a comprehensive idea of the "City of Shingle Mills."

In the autumn of 1883 Messrs. Ballard and Leary bought 700 acres of land where Ballard now stands. Not because in the distant future their fancy portrayed a throbbing center of manufacture, but because the land was cheap. The timber and underbrush was so dense that it was almost impossible to penetrate the forest. From the opposite shore, Ballard is bounded on the south by Salmon Bay, where there were several fertile gardens. The owners of this 700 acres had some idea of the "lay" of their land. The location was ideal. From a point two miles back there was a gradual slope toward the water. Salmon Bay was landlocked and furnished an excellent harbor for small craft. A canal broad enough and sufficiently deep furnished an entrance from Puget Sound.

In 1885 these gentlemen platted the ground into ten acre tracts. About this time the first mill was built by A. W. Hight, the present owner of the Washington Pulley Works. There was a wagon road from Ballard to Seattle via Ross, and this was the only means of entrance and exit. Later the "S. and I." trains stopped at Ballard Junction, one mile east of Ballard. As the town grew, however, two trains a day ran into Ballard at 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Up to this time Ballard was almost a

wilderness, but it began to grow and soon there were enough people to elect a mayor and city council. Railroad and street car companies asked for franchises and the straggling little hamlet became a town.

In 1890 one teacher taught not more than twenty children the mysteries of the grammar and spelling book. To-day forty-four teachers are responsible for 1,800 pupils. The little one-room building has passed away, and in its stead three magnificent buildings stand in different parts of the town with a commanding site chosen for a fourth, to be built in the spring.

Shingle mills were being built to the right and left of the first mill, and the heretofore fishing grounds of the humble Siwash was filling up with logs.

At the present time there are twelve mills, two foundries and boiler shops, a pulley factory, the ship yards of the Globe Navigation Company and half a dozen ways for repairing and building vessels fringing the water front for one and a half miles.

Ships carry lumber and shingles from Ballard to all parts of the world. The opening of the Lake Washington Canal will make it possible for the largest deep water vessels afloat to load at the mill docks. This canal is in course of construction at the present time. It will connect Puget Sound with Lake Washington, making a canal about six miles in length. Beginning at Puget Sound, it will pass through Shilshole Bay, Salmon Bay and Lake Union into Lake Washington, making the finest fresh water harbor in the world.

In the year passed the Stimson Mill Company alone cut 1,000 carloads of shingles averaging 150,000 to the car. In addition to their shingle mill they have a first class saw and planing mill besides the manufacture of laths.

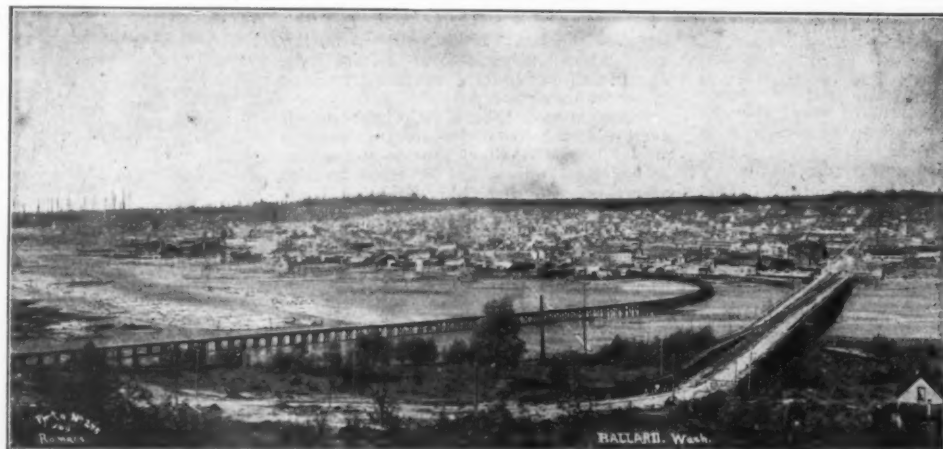
Over 3,000,000 shingles and 350,000 feet of lumber are manufactured per day in Ballard; this with its shipbuilding, etc., gives Ballard a pay roll of \$100,000 per month.

A small shingle mill, known in mill circles as a double block mill, costs from \$8 to \$10,000. This will build a complete mill. It does not, however, include the site, which is generally leased from the State, or who ever happens to own the tide lands available for a mill site.

Eighteen men are employed in a mill of this size. The mill I have in mind cuts logs instead of shingle bolts. Cedar logs for shingles cost from \$7 to \$8.50 per thousand, the dealer and mill man dividing the expense of towing. This mill will cut about 600,000, or about three carloads, of shingles a week. No trouble is found by the mill man in disposing of his shingles to dealers. Fifty dollars per day is the estimate for expense. Cedar shingles bring \$1.60 per thousand. With six or eight mills of this size and several large ones we manufacture more shingles than any other city in the world.

The Aetna Locomotive and Machine Company have secured a large tract of land in Ballard and will build large works, the only works of the kind on the Sound, thus giving employment to hundreds of men.

According to the estimate of Deputy Fish Commissioner A. D. Boardman the



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF BALLARD, WASHINGTON

Considered to be the greatest shingle manufacturing city in the world and one of the most progressive municipalities of Washington



CITY HALL SQUARE BALLARD, WASHINGTON

The building showing on the extreme left is the City Hall and is considered one of the finest buildings in the State

salmon catch on Puget Sound last year was 16,000,000. Of these 14,300,000 were packed. If placed in a freight car at one time it would require a car nine miles long to transport the salmon. If the fish were laid end to end they would reach from Seattle to New York and two-thirds of the way back, or if laid side by side they would form a path two feet wide from Seattle to St. Paul.

Ballard furnishes a large number of the fishermen and craft for the annual salmon catch. Preparation is made for the fishing season early in the spring. Old nets are renovated and new ones provided. A fishing outfit consisting of two boats, seines, etc., costs about \$1,000. Several men, generally a crew, which is seven men, divide the expense and profits. I asked an aged fisherman once of Norway what the average catch was in a season. This was his answer: "It is no average in fishing. Some years it is a whole lot, again it is nothing."

Ballard boasts the greatest number of well graded streets of any city of its size on the coast.

The growing needs of the town for light and water are being supplied as quickly as possible.

The rapid advance in post office receipts will give us free delivery in the spring, at which time also we will in all probability have reached the ten thousand mark in the number of our population. In the future, and near future, we expect a public library, the need of which we have felt. The mills belch forth 1,200 men every night, a large number of whom are without homes. Those who desire rest and quiet in the evening find this in the cozy reading-room provided by the W. C. T. U.

On Sunday there are ten places where one may find a place of worship to his liking.

On the 1st of January A. W. Mackie will succeed T. C. Reed as mayor of Ballard. Mr. Reed has filled the office successfully for the year passed. Mr. Mackie, the mayor-elect, is a progressive business man.

Too much praise cannot be given the Ballard Business Men's Association. This

association is composed of the best material in Ballard. Its president, W. W. De Long, is the president of the Bank of



PLANT OF CITIZENS LIGHT AND POWER CO., BALLARD, WASHINGTON

Ballard. The secretary, E. B. Cox, is an enterprising young real estate man. Each and all of its members are men interest-

ed in Ballard and her future, whether it be financially, socially or morally.

In the morning the sun rise gun at Fort Lawton, across the bay, awakens us to find in the east Mt. Rainier and the Cascades robed in a splendor no artist can reproduce. In the evening nature stretches a canvas across the west and the Olympics seem to challenge the glory of the morning. In view of this marvelous panorama we forget the rain and mud of the winter, for we seldom have snow, and remember only the clear sunshine of a rainless day in Washington.

The accompanying half tone is a view of the plant of the Citizens' Light & Power Company, one of the new enterprises completed during this year at an outlay of about \$400,000.

Seattle's rapid growth in population and increased territory has offered a promising opportunity for a new gas company. This new company has already laid its mains into the suburban districts, which have never yet had a supply of gas. During the year, there have been completed forty miles of mains and a works having a capacity of 1,000,000 cubic feet per day.

The works include both coal gas and water gas apparatus, both of which have been built according to the Lowe systems.

The State of Washington abounds in large quantities of coking coals which yield excellent results, which will be utilized in a system of Lowe coke ovens. These ovens will produce a high grade coke, the quality of which will be particularly suitable for trade and domestic use, thus supplying a fuel which will approximate very closely the results of that of Eastern anthracite.

The coke ovens will be operated mechanically, coal being delivered into bunkers by conveying machinery, and the charge of coke being discharged from the ovens by electric brands.

The Lowe coke oven systems have been adopted in several large Eastern cities, as well as at San Francisco and Los Angeles on the Pacific Coast.

It will be noted from the photograph showing the works, that the plant has been constructed on the tide lands. In carrying out this work, an unusually substantial bulkhead was built, following closely the designs and lines adopted by the government for their coal storage plant in Manila Harbor. The work required 4,600 winter cut piles of large size.

CONCLUDED ON PAGE FIFTY-THREE



SHISHOLE BAY, NEAR BALLARD, WASHINGTON

Showing dredger at work, deepening harbor, with view of Ballard in distance

Coal Mining in North Dakota

The Future of One of Her Infant Industries

By Alice E. Johnson

Generally recognized as an agricultural state, North Dakota has not drawn the attention of the people to her other resources, among which is that of the mining of coal, which is destined to become one of the leading industries of that State.

There is found in large quantity in the western and northwestern part of the State an excellent quality of lignite coal. In that section is situated what is commonly known as "The Buttes," and to find a "Butte" that shows a geological formation of so-called rock, reddish brown in color, is a sure indication of lignite coal.

In this section coal mining is carried on quite extensively; the farmers residing thereabouts feeling free from danger of coal strikes and the attendant scarcity of coal; for he can, after his harvesting and plowing are done, repair to his coal field, often found on his land, and proceed to lay in his winter's supply.

At Washburn and Dickinson are located several coal mines of the State, yet the lignite found there is of an inferior quality to that which is mined at Kenmare. At the latter named place the product is of an unusually fine grade, being hard, dry and containing a high percentage of carbon. North

Lycan is a practical mining man and understands coal mining in all its phases. As well as being a thoroughly capable man, he is one of the most genial of gentlemen, ever ready to assist the seeker for information regarding his company and the coal interests of the section.

Modern electric appliances are used in the operation of the mine, all shafts and entries are electrically lighted. The mined coal is hauled by electricity, this hauling system being capable of handling 500 tons of coal daily. The buildings at the mine, including a large power house, are all commodious and modern in construction. The welfare of the employees is also carefully looked after; they are well fed, well housed and are in better condition than in similar localities in the older coal mining states.

With Chas. Whitlock, president; B. B. Tasker, superintendent, and Dr. L. R. Palmer, manager, as the head of a party of Minneapolis and Eastern capitalists, the Kenmare Hard Coal Company was recently organized. This Company's properties are located about two miles south of the village of Kenmare in a beautiful valley or "coulee," as it locally termed.

yet they withhold the greater proportion of their product from the market, diverting it to their own use. The installation of a plant for the manufacture of fire and paving brick demands 5,000 tons of their coal output yearly.

Lying under and over the vein of coal is a clay, varying in thickness from eight to twenty-two feet. Coal and clay are extracted at the same time by means of electric cutters, the coal separated, leaving the shell clay, which makes an excellent fire and paving brick, terra cotta in color. The common yellow brick is not manufactured, because of the cost which precludes a profit, and as Dr. Palmer put it, "In Ward county there is enough putty clay anyway to supply the whole world with brick."

The Kenmare Hard Coal Company's mine is in every way a model and modern one. Buildings are ample and equipped with modern appliances, the power house being particularly unique, being constructed of native boulders. It is thirty-six by sixty-four feet in size, containing modern boilers, engines and electrical equipment. The brick plant was installed by Tuttle-Fernholtz Brick Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and is complete in every way.

The main shaft of the mine is six feet and is now being driven beyond the 600-foot mark. The shaft is large and high, running upwards of eight feet its entire length. An air shaft supplies air and furnishes as well a protection to the miners, as a ladder leading to the surface is installed.

That the future of these two industries are as yet in their infancy is a fact; that the future holds out a golden promise is also a fact. The coal finds a ready market as yet, the supply not equalling the demand. The product of the brick kilns finds ready market, as the quality is equal to any made in the United States. There is a certain satisfaction in knowing that in this Northwestern country of ours we have industries as herein described. The future will bring the attention of the people who have always believed that wheat was the only staple product of North Dakota, and while we are proud of our State as a great wheat producing section, we are doubly proud when we know that within her borders lies wealth in coal, which brings so much in its wake in the way of manufacturing. North Dakota is advancing, her coal mining will help her advance.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF PLANT OF KENMARE HARD COAL COMPANY

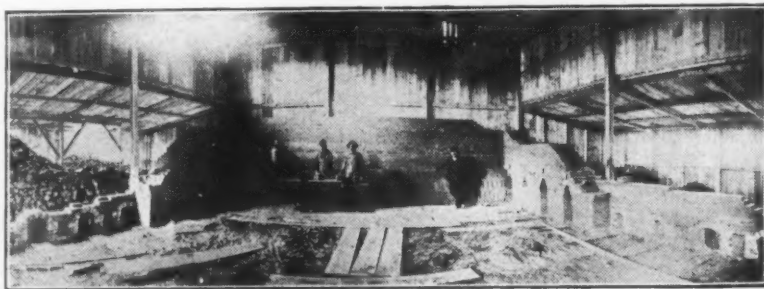
The coal industry of North Dakota, while in its infancy, promises to become one of the leading ones

Dakota lignite coal is fast becoming the fuel of the Northwest and only waits the further development of the companies already operating in the field, as well as the impetus that new companies—which are sure to be formed as soon as the importance of the field is understood—will bring.

The Kenmare Dry Coal and Manufacturing Co., owning and operating the Electric mine, are in the main responsible for the advancement of the coal industry of the Des-lac Valley. Controlled principally by Grand Forks and Minneapolis capitalists, they have demonstrated their confidence in the merit and future of this comparatively new coal field by establishing and operating a coal mine, which for up-to-date appliances compares favorably with the coal mines of the older fields in Pennsylvania and Illinois.

The officials of the company are all well known in the Northwest and all enthusiastic over the future prospects of their holdings. W. H. Pringle, president; W. H. Fisher, first vice president; A. J. Stade, second vice president; J. A. Wright, secretary; E. C. Bates, treasurer, and F. S. Lycan, general manager, comprise the roster of the officials of the Company. Mr.

The "Soo Line" is in close proximity to this Company's mine, affording excellent and ample trackage facilities, a complete system of sidetracks having recently been built. This company supplies the "Soo Line" with coal for the stations along the line. While this Company knows that there is an abundance of coal to be mined,



BRICK KILN, KENMARE HARD COAL COMPANY

The superior quality of the clay found near Kenmare N. D., furnishes the very best quality of paving brick



GLIMPSES OF WESTERN LIFE



LIVED IN THREE CENTURIES

One of the oldest women in the State of Iowa and probably in the United States died in Fort Dodge the other day at the age of 105 years. She was Mrs. Mary Morgan and died of old age.

The dead woman retained the full possession of her faculties, and her mind remained clear and her memory unimpaired until the end. Her illness was of short duration and her death was peaceful.

For the last fifty-four years Mrs. Morgan had been a resident of this city, having emigrated to this country in early youth from Ireland, where she was born. She was married in 1818, three years after the battle of Waterloo. She had lived in three centuries.

ELK TEETH AS AN INVESTMENT

"Elk teeth by the bushel are one of the chief assets which John Losekamp of Billings, Mont., enumerates among his big fortune," said E. M. Hoskins, a Butte man.

"Losekamp keeps a general store at Billings and for many years it was his custom to trade supplies of one kind or another for elk teeth, which, by the way, were used for charms and amulets long before the Elks took them up as the emblems of their order.

"The action of the Colorado lodges in agreeing to wear no more elk teeth because the demand for the teeth caused a wholesale slaughter of elks, had a marked effect in reducing the price. Other lodges respected the motive, and quite a boycott on elk teeth was on for a year or more. It seems, however, they are in demand again.

"Losekamp has been selling his at \$2 apiece for ordinary teeth and getting fancy prices for the very best. His stock is sufficient to supply the demand for years,

but he makes no effort to sell them, as he wants to leave them as a part of his estate, believing they will increase in value faster than any other kind of property."

IMBEDDED ELK HORNS

"Yank" Perkins of Canton, Mont., has a curious specimen in shape of elk horns imbedded in two branches of a tree. The horns were probably left in the crotch of a young tree, while the animal was shedding them, perhaps a century ago. When discovered the horns were thirty feet high in the air, and the branches had grown around them.

The horns were discovered last November by Willie Neel and Joe Perkins in a spur of the Rocky Mountains about nineteen miles from Townsend, Mont. The large branch of the tree is fifteen inches through; the smaller branch ten inches. The tree stood only fifty yards from a timber road that has been traveled for thirty years. Whether any one ever noticed the horns before Neel and Perkins is not known; if they have they evidently did not consider them worth securing. The horns are now considered a great curiosity by all who have seen them.

THE QUAKER INDIAN COMMISSION

"Go on with thy account of the thunder shower," said the Quaker clergyman.

"Well, as I was telling you," said Wild Bill, placing his pistol in his pocket and looking the Quaker Indian Commissioner straight in the face like a truthful man. "I say as I was telling you, I seen clouds making to north'ard and I knowed it was going to settle in for thick weather. I told my son to look out, and in less than half an hour there broke the doggondest storm I ever seed. Rain! Why, gentlemen, it rained so hard into the muzzle of

my gun that it busted the darned thing at the breech! Yes, sir. And the water began to rise on us, too. Talk about your floods down South! Why, gentlemen, the water rose so rapidly in my house that it flowed up the chimney and streamed 300 feet up in the air! We got it both ways that trip, up and down!"

"Do we understand that thee is relating facts within the scope of thine own experience?" demanded the clergyman.

"Partially mine and partially my son's," answered the truthful Bill. "He watched it go up, and I watched it come down! But you can get some idea of how it rained when I tell you that we put out a barrel without any heads into it, and it rained into the bung-hole of the barrel faster than it could run out at both ends!"

"Which of you saw that?" asked the clergyman.

"We each watched it together, my son and me," returned Wild Bill, "till my son got too near the barrel and was drowned. Excuse these tears, gentlemen, but I can never tell about that storm without crying."

"Verily the truth is sometimes stranger than fiction," said the clergyman. "Verily it is."

WHY INDIANS PAINT

Once an old Apache Indian, when asked the question why his people painted their faces, told this little legend:

"Long ago, when men were weak and animals were big and strong, a chief of the red men who lived in these mountains went out to get a deer, for his people were hungry.

"After walking all day he saw a deer and shot at it; but the arrow was turned aside and wounded a mountain lion, which was also after the deer. When the lion felt the sting of the arrow he jumped up and bounded after the man, who ran for his life.

"He was almost exhausted, and, when he felt his strength giving way he fell to the ground, calling on the big bear who, you know, is the grandfather of men—to save him.

"The big bear heard the call and saw that to save the man he had to act quickly; so he scratched his foot and sprinkled his blood over the man.

"Now, you must know that no animal will eat of the bear or taste of his blood. So when the lion reached the man he smelled the blood and turned away; but as he did so his foot scraped the face of the man, leaving the marks of his claws on the blood-stained face.

"When the man found that he was uninjured he was so thankful that he left the blood to dry on his face, and never washed it at all, but left it until it peeled off.

"Where the claws of the lion scraped it off there were marks that turned brown in the sun, and where the blood stayed on it was lighter. Now all men paint their faces that way with blood, and scrape it off in streaks when they hunt or go to war."



SCENE IN THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

IN THE PROSPEROUS STATE OF NEBRASKA



1. Harvesting Wheat in Eastern Nebraska 2. A Nebraska Hay Field
3. Stockyard Scene in Furnas County, Nebraska

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The Diversity of Crops in Nebraska

Limitless Capabilities of Production

By J. F. Morrow

Taken in comparison with any other State on this continent, Nebraska is the gainer when the climatic and sanitary conditions, rural landscape and the limitless capabilities of production are considered. Relative to all other States Nebraska is the best cattle, cereal, swine and fruit producing State in the Union. There is no other section, no other State on this continent, or in Europe for that matter, in the same latitude where lands can be found which are as easily worked, as inexhaustive, as productive and which return such profits to the agriculturists and home maker.

It is generally supposed that the only crop of importance grown in Nebraska is corn. This is a great mistake, as Nebraska is essentially a State of varied products. Its soil is rich, and any grain, grass or fruit that flourishes in Eastern States of the same latitude may be successfully grown in Nebraska.

Corn naturally is the great crop grown in Nebraska. Taking as an illustration of the productiveness of her soil and the immensity of the corn yield, the average yield of Nebraska's corn crop for a period of twenty-one years was far in excess of the average yield for the entire United States, this average yield for Nebraska showing, including one bad year (1894) 29 1-7 bushels per acre. This is a proof positive of the productiveness of Nebraska's soil, which produces more corn to the amount of labor expended than any other State in the Union. It is pliable, easy of cultivation, free from stones and seldom becomes cloddy or baked.

In the past corn has been but little known in foreign countries as an article desirable for human consumption, but a systematic effort is made each year to introduce it, and the demand from abroad is constantly increasing. The exceptional high prices for wheat which have prevailed is an important factor in creating a demand for corn as a substitute, and the indications are that corn will be exported in the years to come in far greater quantities than in the past, resulting, of course, in higher prices to the farmer.

There was a time when Nebraska was not considered a wheat country, the farmer raising only enough spring wheat to supply the wants of his immediate family, but experiments have proven that winter wheat can be grown successfully in the State, with the result that a very large acreage has been devoted to this cereal each year, a large surplus being shipped to market. The only States that outrank Nebraska are distinctively wheat producing States, whereas Nebraska is a country of diversified crops, with corn as its principal product. To thoroughly comprehend the increase in Nebraska's wheat crop, the fact that in 1890 the wheat acreage was 995,950, yielding 9,103,601 bushels and this nearly all spring wheat, while in 1901 the acreage had increased to over 3,000,000, with a yield of over 50,000,000 bushels, and this nearly all winter wheat, shows the splendid advancement Nebraska has made in this direction.

It is not unusual to learn of oats yielding as many as sixty to seventy bushels to the acre in Nebraska, the average yield of course being much less. The soil is

well adapted to the crop, and under normal conditions, no State can surpass Nebraska for quality or productiveness of oats. Every variety grown and known to the farmer of the United States can be successfully grown in Nebraska.

There are many farmers of Nebraska who make broom corn their main money crop and generally with gratifying results. It has invariably been found profitable, the yield large, the straw flexible and the market always ready to take all surplus. Broom corn may be seen in almost every part of Nebraska, and its power of resistance to ordinary and even extreme vicissitudes of weather makes it an ideal crop and places it among Nebraska's staple products. It adds to the diversification which is the sure index of safety and prosperity.

An eminently successful crop in Nebraska is rye, and while not grown to the same extent as oats, it is an assuring fact, that wherever its culture has been attempted, it has always done well. There can be no question as to the suitability of the soil for this crop. In yield it will compare favorably with any of the older States and is but one more evidence of the wonderful diversity of Nebraska's soil.

There is no reason why Nebraska's barley crop needs any commendations. The popularity of Nebraska barley (and the same may be claimed for the northern tier of counties of Kansas) is so well known and so generally admitted that it is almost superfluous to make any statement regarding it. Barley from these sections of the United States is so favorably known in the ports of European countries that contracts are made for large acreages for exportation long before the crop is made. The rainfall during the growing period is just as nearly right in those localities as it is possible to be, hence the quality of the barley is of the right plumpness and hardness to insure its being especially fitted for exportation. Milwaukee, St. Louis, Chicago and the numerous other brewing and distilling centers of the country are always ready to buy Nebraska barley and rye. Yields of fifty bushels to the acre are very ordinary and it is not considered at all extraordinary to hear of considerably higher figures than these. The manufacturers of certain popular brands of English ale frequently arrange for the purchase of nearly all the barley grown in Nebraska.

Stock live, thrive and fatten all the year round on the tame and native grasses of Nebraska. The principal tame grass is the blue grass, and in no part of the country does it grow of more excellent quality than in the eastern and southeastern sections of the State. It has done admirably as far west as Holdrege, and according as the far western part of Nebraska becomes settled and the soil tamed down it will undoubtedly thrive there also. All that is needed to induce the blue grass to make its home in the kindly soil of Nebraska is a little cultivation of the soil. Then it takes as naturally to it as it does in the famous blue grass regions of Kentucky, Missouri and Iowa. In Southeastern Nebraska the blue grass pastures are the admiration of all who see them.

Timothy is also an important factor in the fattening of fine cattle, that easily find markets at Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, and, for that matter, in the ports of Europe also. Mixed with clover it is splendid food for cattle. It is quite generally grown throughout the State of Nebraska, and its hay-making quality ranges from two to three tons of excellent hay to the acre.

The native wild grasses include gramma, buffalo and blue stem. Buffalo grass is one of the greatest boons that ever sprung from the soil for the cattle raiser. It can be found so plentifully on all the ranches that it is capable of sustaining many hundred times more stock than is now to be found in the West. One of its chief qualities is that it cures while growing, and it is as excellent and plentiful on the ranges in the winter as in summer. Whenever the snow leaves the ground there the cattle find the ever-faithful buffalo grass. During the fall of the year the seeding buffalo grass affords excellent fattening qualities.

Blue stem is what many Nebraska farmers, especially those in the western counties, depend on for their hay. It grows tall and luxuriously on the river bottoms and makes hay of an excellent quality.

The soil of Nebraska and Northwestern Kansas is specially adapted to alfalfa. This great perennial forage plant is of the clover family, and in Southern Europe was known under the name of lucerne. It is among the safest and most profitable of farm products. It is only a few years, comparatively, since it was introduced into Nebraska. Now there are nearly 300,000 acres of it in the State. For a long time the opinion was entertained that alfalfa could only be grown under irrigation. This idea has long since been dispelled, and now it may be found even on high uplands.

Its value as an animal food lies in the fact that it contains an abundance of fattening properties, is rich in milk producing chemicals, makes wonderfully fine hay, and three crops may be grown in a season. Hogs thrive on it better than on any other product, and it is suitable for all domestic animals and fowls. For milch cows probably no hay equals it for increasing the flow of milk or enriching it. Once it is given a fair start, it cannot be kept down by any reasonable number of cattle or hogs.

This is in part a resume of what Nebraska produces. No mention has been made of the development of fruit culture in which the citizens take just pride. Fruit growing is no longer an experiment. On almost every farm there is some evidence or other of horticulture, either in the shape of an apple or peach orchard or other fruits.

The diversity of crops in Nebraska is the envy of those who visit Nebraska and a proof positive of the wonderful fertility of its soil. Everything is judged by comparison, and comparisons made with other sections and States in the same latitude will show that Nebraska is the most prolific yielding State, the diversity of its crops being the greatest source of gratification to its people and the admiration of the outside world. Great is Nebraska.

A Subject for Conjecture

By the Editor

Victor H. Smalley's strange story, "The Tremble of a Hand," has been the cause of considerable discussion among the readers of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE, as the following letters selected from a score or more, will attest:

St. Louis, Mo.

Editor NORTHWEST MAGAZINE.

Dear Sir: I read with much interest your story in the February issue entitled, "The Tremble of a Hand," but was much disappointed with its uncertain ending. You leave the reader to determine how the romance ends. Is this not unfair? Will you not kindly let me know how you really think the operation ended? I enclose stamped, self addressed envelope.

Yours truly, C. D. Browne.

*

Louisville, Ky.

Editor NORTHWEST MAGAZINE.

Dear Sir: I confess that Mr. Smalley's story, "The Tremble of a Hand," has aroused at least one woman's curiosity. Is Mr. Smalley going to finish the interesting novelette or is he going to do as Frank Stockton did with his "Lady or the Tiger," and let us all remain in ignorance? What I want Mr. Smalley to tell me is, Did "Lieut. Mathews" live or not? Anxiously, Mrs. Sadie M. Lytle.

*

Great Falls, Mont.

Editor NORTHWEST MAGAZINE.

Dear Sir: I have made rather a unique wager with a friend over the story in your February number, "The Tremble

of a Hand." In discussing the story with several acquaintances I maintained that the ending was easy to guess. Dr. Mason's professional honor over-came all jealousy, and his hand did not tremble. My friend declared the contrary—that love conquers honor, honesty, integrity—all! So we have made a wager on how Mr. Smalley really intended the story to end. Hence this request. Please tell me whether Dr. Mason's hand did tremble or not, and greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

William E. Doolittle.

P. S. Strange to say, the friend who takes the other side of the argument is a woman!

*

Those who read "The Tremble of a Hand" will remember that the plot dealt with the temptation which came to a surgeon during an operation on the body of a young army officer, who had won from the doctor his sweetheart on the day before the one on which the marriage was to have taken place. After leaving the home of the surgeon's fiancée, when he had induced her to break the engagement, the officer is run over and sustains a serious injury that necessitates a most delicate operation. He is taken to the hospital where the doctor is in charge. The doctor is about to perform the operation—he knows that the tremble of a hand will kill the patient—and the story ends abruptly as follows:

"The tremble of a hand," he whispered,

as he sank the gleaming bit of steel into the quivering flesh, "the tremble of a hand."

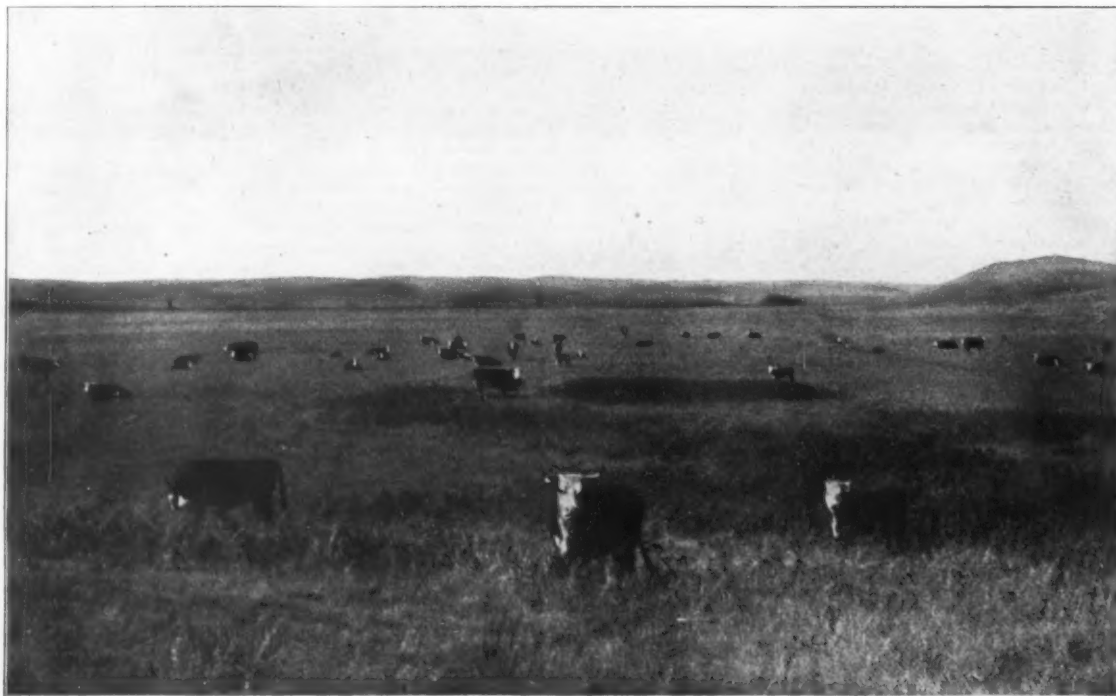
The letters herein indicate the general feeling of interest that this story has created.

Mr. Smalley has decided upon a novel plan to furnish THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE readers with an evening's pleasant occupation and to that end offers the following prizes for the first true solution received of the story's ending: To the lady first sending in the best written and correct opinion as to the way this story should end will be sent a Concert Grand Upright Wing Piano. To the gentleman sending in the best written and correct opinion of the manner in which the story should end will be given a Handsome Hunting Case Gold Watch Elgin movement, full jeweled.

To the next best we will send to the lady a Standard Sized, High Grade Sewing Machine, and to the gentleman a Marlin Repeating Rifle, Leather Case, etc.

To the next twenty-five submitting a written opinion as to the sequel to the story we will send THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE for one year free of all expense. The only condition attaching itself to this offer is that the contributors and contestants are subscribers to THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE. The regular subscription price being \$2.00 per year.

Mr. Smalley will publish the sequel to his interesting story in the June number, at which time the winners of the prizes will be published.



TURNING GRASS INTO GOLD

These white faced magicians of the range were bred in Morton County, North Dakota. The illustration was furnished by Wm. H. Brown & Co., real estate dealers of Mandan, North Dakota, and 205 Tacoma Building, Chicago, Illinois

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WEST SEATTLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

West Seattle, Washington

An Ideal Residential Point

By Frederic L. Selzas

West Seattle, two miles across Elliott Bay, is to Seattle what Brooklyn is to New York, what Oakland is to San Francisco, and is a place of the same relative importance. The advantageous position of West Seattle is analogous to the great future of Seattle with its transcontinental terminals, and direct steamship connection with all Oriental, Alaskan, South American and Pacific Coast points. The steadily developing lumbering, mining and agricultural interests of this section of the Pacific Coast cannot be equalled by any other state or country, and nothing can prevent West Seattle from a sure healthy growth in the future. It was first called Freeport about 1864 and later known as Milton. The place was renamed West Seattle—or Squidux as the Indians called it—about 1888.

The first steam saw mill was operated on what is now known as Alki Point, which was itself located some twelve years before West Seattle became known. The place was first owned by the Puget Sound Mill Company, attracted there by the lumber interests. This company sold Freeport to a Mr. Marshall, from whom it was bought by the present owners. Mr. Marshall reserved a tract of some 400 feet along the water front, now occupied by a shipbuilding company. In 1878 a large cannery was built on Duwamish Head for the purpose of canning salmon.

About 1889 West Seattle was platted and graded, and for two or three years enjoyed such prosperity that interested property holders felt confident that the place could be made a wonderful point for manufacturing. The financial depression beginning in 1892 and some poor management, stood in the way of West Seattle's advance, and the hope that there would soon be 5,000 or 6,000 population was deferred.

The residence portion of the place being on the crest of the hill, transportation facilities to reach it from the water level, where the business was located, were indispensable, and for a short time an electric line was operated. Early this year the town was incorporated, and the present mayor and council are pushing ahead in the fixed belief that with proper transportation, which is promised in the near future, West Seattle will soon outstrip all other suburbs in convenience and popularity.

The present residents of West Seattle—many of whom have their business in Seattle—go to and fro in a spacious ferryboat, which makes a full daily schedule of trips. The population at this time is 1,000.

The character of the population may be best judged by the fact that a substantial graded school building was provided by taxation, the cost being something over \$30,000, that the attendance is about 200; that an attractive church, modern in design, is very well attended; that there are many beautiful homes surrounded by spacious grounds.

The stretch of water front is said to be the best on Elliott Bay, never being disturbed to any extent by prevailing winds. It is very well suited to manufacturing, and this fact is well shown by the many big institutions located along the water line. From this water front was shipped the first large consignment of wheat from the Pacific Coast destined to France. Among the other industries which employ many hands and conduce to the growth of West Seattle are grain elevators, flour mills, shipyard, and cannery. The water front and outside lands offer special attractions to prospective manufacturers, not only owing to their accessibility to shipping, but being so near a large city, skilled labor is easily obtained. The largest ships can load and unload right along side the establishments now located there, which are backed with rails connecting with the great transcontinental lines.

West Seattle is supplied with a complete water service, the source being a number of virgin springs, the supply from which is stored in reservoirs, and piped along the principal streets and avenues.

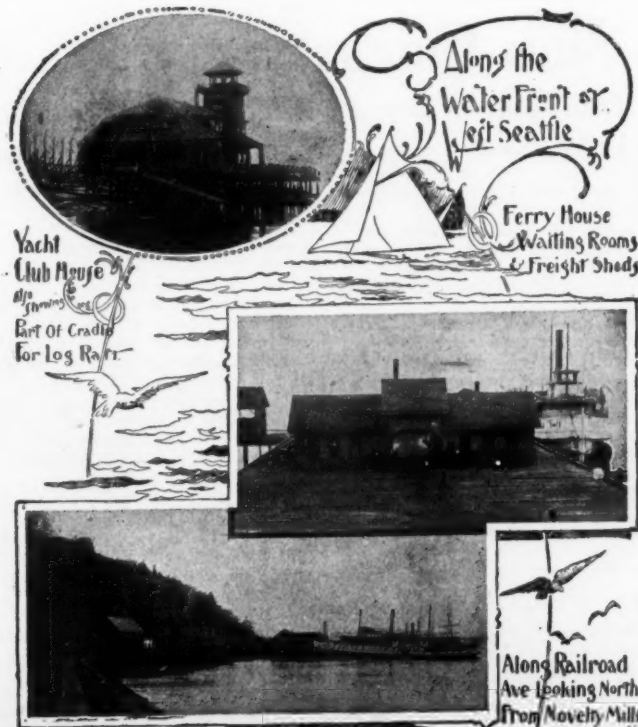
For salt water bathing the beach at West Seattle is considered the finest on the Coast, extending from Yacht club

house on the east to Alki Point on the west, protected from the wind by a high bluff.

To this beach alone with its attractive bathing and amusement pavilions West Seattle owes much of her popularity, the summer season attracting immense crowds to the interesting spot.

One of the substantial interests of West Seattle is the shipyard and marine ways. From a modest beginning in 1900 when King and Wing started with a horse winch and considerable energy, this shipyard is now thoroughly equipped, and attracts each year much building and general repair work, the vessels returning each winter as regularly as the ducks leave the north for California and Oregon. The shipping interests of West Seattle are rendered the more important by the presence of this institution.

Perhaps one of the greatest attractions found in West Seattle is that it offers an ideal spot for the building of homes, where scenery, as beautiful as can be found anywhere, is to be viewed from this commanding point on Puget Sound. The Seattle Electric Co. of Seattle has already negotiated with the West Seattle council, and has promised the citizens car service in the early spring.



THE LETTER BOX

The editor invites readers to use this department freely. We are especially desirous of hearing from our readers in the West, with descriptions of their farms, ranches or occupations; how they happened to go West; how they have prospered. PRIZES for the three most interesting letters received each month, we offer a year's subscription each. Address VICTOR H. SMALLEY, The Northwest Magazine, St. Paul, Minn.

APPRECIATES ITS WORTH

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 17th, 1902. Victor H. Smalley Pub. THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE. My Dear Sir:—Answering your personal letter of recent date. I wish to say that I have been a subscriber for THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE almost since it was first published. I have always been interested in its success because of my friendship for the late E. V. Smalley, your father, whom I knew and loved for years.

I still receive your paper and appreciate all you say in its behalf, and I consider it one of the best periodicals of its kind published in the East or West.

Assuring you of my friendship personally and with best wishes for the success of your paper I am, very sincerely yours,

O. W. Archibald (E. A.).

ADDED LARGELY TO THE VALUE

To the Editor of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE, St. Paul,

Dear Sir:—

I have today consummated the sale of 160 acres of land in Freshwater Township in this, Ramsey County to Milton M. Strawhecker for the good round sum of \$4,000, part cash.

This farm has about sixty acres under cultivation but no buildings; hence \$25 per acre is a pretty good Christmas gift for the seller.

Mr. Strawhecker has been very successful since coming to North Dakota from Indiana and now owns a well improved farm of 480 acres.

The price realized is one of the many "object lessons" of the enhancement in

land values by reason of the recent building of the "Farmers' Railroad."

In my judgment that railroad has added at least \$5 per acre to the value of every farm tributary to it—say within ten miles.

There were many land buyers at the recent public sale of State Lands in Ramsey County but the now resident investors were not able to capture many of the tracts away from our resident farmer buyers, who realizing the money producing value of our soil bid up freely.

The prices ranged from \$10 to \$25.50 per acre, the latter being for land adjoining the townsite of Starkweather, the present terminus of the Farmers' Railroad, Mr. Andrew J. Stade, a retired merchant and extensive land owner in Bergen Township being the purchaser.

Of the 31,000 acres of State land advertised, over 24,000 acres were sold; the cash payments (of one-fifth the purchase price) into the County Treasury aggregating over \$60,000.

Yours for a bumper flax and wheat crop in 1903, for Ramsey County, N. D.,

Albert M. Powell.

THE QUESTION OF WINTERS

To the Editor of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE.

As a stock country Northwestern Nebraska would be hard to beat. Ordinarily stock can live out of doors all the year round. I have seen horses turned out here in September that had been used all summer and were quite thin, come out in the spring fat and sleek. Thousands of cattle are raised here that never see hay. While Eastern Nebraska is far ahead of this part of the State for agricultural purposes, I like it better here. For my part, I would rather follow a bunch of cattle than a plow. The growth and increase of cattle in one year will come to about ten dollars a head.

S. B. Wright.

Belmont, Dawes Co., Northwest Nebr.

EAST CENTRAL NEBRASKA

To the Editor of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE.

Not having noticed any communication from York county, I take the liberty of asking a small space in which I will try to tell something regarding this county.

For a county twenty-four miles square, containing nearly 20,000 people, situate in the heart of the very best farming land in Eastern Nebraska and where the land is all uniformly smooth, very rich, deep, black soil, clay sub-soil, with no sand, gravel, stone, alkali, and practically no waste land, no county in any Eastern State can show a more prosperous, contented class of farmers.

With three streams traversing York county from west to east—the Blue River in the south, Beaver Creek in the center and Lincoln Creek in the north—the county is well watered, and with early and late rains, energy and industry by its farmers, the York county farmer has had abundant crops and has sold the same at remunerative prices, and there has been and now is pouring into them a stream of gold, silver and greenbacks.

York county land is very rich, fertile and most productive; and the reputation of

York county is such that it is inducing the very best class of Illinois and Iowa farmers to locate here, and who are paying from \$45 to \$80 per acre. Nearly every eighty and 160 is improved. Here and there, and, in fact, everywhere in the county, are large new houses, large new modern barns. In the county are twelve prosperous towns and villages and nearly everywhere can be seen the white school house and the church spires which indicate the character of its people. With railroads radiating in all directions, ten rural mail routes established and a farmers' telephone in nearly every farm house, there is no farmer in any Eastern State who has better social and business advantages, and few of them can enjoy as many advantages as the average York county farmer.

York, the county seat, is situate in the center of York county, is a beautiful city of 6,000 people, composed of the very best of citizens. It has railroad outlets in six directions, is the trading center for a large section of the very richest and best farm land. It has exceptionally fine educational advantages—two business colleges, York College, and good city schools—healthful climate, pure water, an abundance of semi-tropical fruits, nine churches, and never a legalized saloon and not one cent of county bonded indebtedness.

Alfred B. Christian.

BUILDING BONES

Of Great Importance That Children Have Proper Food

A child will grow up with weak and small bones or strong and sturdy frame, depending on the kind of food given.

That's why feeding the youngsters is of such great importance. The children do not select the food—the responsibility rests with the parent or guardian, or with you if you select the food for a boy or girl.

The scientific selection of this food should begin as early as possible. That's when the delicate little plant needs the tenderest care. A well-known lady of Calistoga, Cal., says: "About two years ago my little niece was taken sick. When medical aid was called one physician pronounced the case curvature of the spine; another called it softening of the bones, and gave but little hope of her recovery. For weeks she had been failing before her parents thought it anything but trouble from her teething."

"She had been fed on mushes and soft foods of different kinds, but at last her stomach could retain scarcely anything. At this time she had become a weak little skeleton of humanity that could not much more than stand alone."

"The doctors changed her food several times until finally she was put on Grape-Nuts, which she relished from the first, and ate at almost every meal, and her recovery has been wonderful. She has been gaining ever since in strength and weight."

"She has eaten dozens of packages of Grape-Nuts in the last year and a half, and the child is now a rosy-cheeked and healthy little girl, still clinging to her Grape-Nuts."

"It is plain the food has saved her life by giving her body the needed material to keep it well and the bone material to build with. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich."

All Sick Ones Get My Help When They Ask It.

It is waiting for you.

Just write a postal stating which book you need and I will gladly do this:—

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds the cost is \$5.50. If it fails I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I know how other treatments have failed with you. I know how the sick get discouraged. So I don't argue my claims. I simply ask you to try my way at my risk, and let the remedy itself convince you.

My records show that 39 out of each 40 pay for the treatment gladly, because they are cured. Not a penny is wanted from the rest.

I have spent a lifetime learning how to strengthen weak inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that power which alone operates the vital organs. I treat a weak organ as I would a weak engine, by giving it the power to act. My way always succeeds, save when a cause like cancer makes a cure impossible. And most of these chronic diseases cannot be cured without it.

You'll know this when you read my book.

Simply state which book you want; and address Dr. Shoop, Box 459, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia,
Book No. 2 on the Heart,
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys,
Book No. 4 for Women,
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed),
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Growth of the Live Stock Industry

By C. F. Martin, Secretary National Live Stock Association

The live stock industry of the United States, especially that branch which deals with the meat supply, on the whole has enjoyed a prosperous year. The features associated with this success were the highest prices ever obtained for fed stock in the corn belt States and the range-bred herds. In 1901 the shortage of the corn crop made it a poor business proposition for the corn growers in the States east of the Mississippi River to buy the feeders from the Western growers, and the result was there was a shortage of first-class grain-fed beeves for the spring markets of 1902. The scarcity of prime beeves resulted in feeders obtaining \$9 per hundred-weight in many instances, and for several months \$7.50 to \$8.50 was not an unusual price. It was plainly a matter of supply and demand, with prices in favor of the man who had the supply. As the corn crop of 1902 matured there was every indication that it would be abundant, but extraordinarily heavy rains late in the summer resulted in a product in the main grades low and short on fattening qualities. The fall feeder buying season has seen prices on some of the best bred cattle from the West drop two and one-half to three cents a pound lower than the prices at the same time last year.

The grower and feeder of cattle in the States east of the Mississippi, under the conditions prevailing, has not been so fortunate in the realization of uniformly good prices during the season as has his contemporary in the range territory west of the river.

At the close of the range season of 1901 the conditions pointed to liberal marketing of cattle in 1902 from the big grazing territories of Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas. Range owners had not shipped out closely, and in addition to holding back their young, immature cattle, such as would naturally have been taken by the feeder trade had it not been for corn shortage, large numbers of young cattle were taken from the drouth territories and put on the ranges where there had been plenty

of moisture to secure abundant pasturage and winter feed. The winter of 1901-02 was mild, and vast range herds came in the spring into thrifty condition, grass got a good, early start, and the cattle at once began taking on flesh. Nature seemed to favor the range men and their cattle ripened earlier than usual. Not only did the season for marketing range cattle open earlier than in former years, but the favorable fall extended the season beyond its usual limits.

The opening of the range season early in July found market conditions favorable to a higher level of prices for cattle than had prevailed in recent years, supplies of corn-fed cattle from the States were in meager proportion to former years, the demand was big and there was a willingness to pay high prices for good grades of beef. It was not surprising that the first rangers to arrive sold at record-breaking prices, and each month of the season saw all former records for "top prices" beaten.

The season of 1901 did not open until August 5, when top cattle sold at \$4.80, and for a season opener this year the tops sold at \$5.75, or 95 cents higher than in 1901. They were the same brands of cattle.

During August, when top natives reached the highest price recorded during a summer season, or, for that matter, outside of show times, in a period of twenty years, there was some disappointment in results from sales on rangers, some of the range men thinking that with top corn-fed natives selling at \$9 per hundred a higher standard of prices should have prevailed for range beeves.

A reference to records shows that the top price for rangers in August was \$7.15, or \$1.40 above the top for any month of the season of 1901, and, in fact, higher than grass-range cattle had ever sold, and the bulk of these cattle in August sold at about \$4.75 to \$5.80, or an average of around \$1.25 higher than for August last

year. For the same month the bulk of native steers, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 pounds, sold within a range of \$5.60 to \$7.50, about \$1.10 more than the rangers, but on the price of feeds the natives cost the producer more than the \$1.10 difference. Whatever advantage there may have been was in favor of the range men.

Prices for range feeders have been largely between \$4 and \$4.50, with not a few choice lots making \$4.75, and occasional lots of extra choice around \$5.

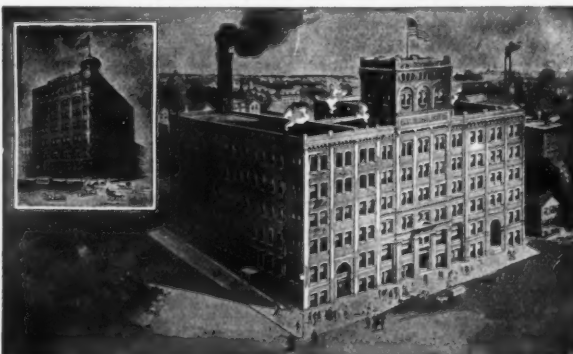
As with steers, the range cows and heifers have been good sellers and prices have ruled uniformly higher than in previous years, tops selling at \$5.75 this year against \$4.60 last year, \$5 two years ago, \$4.85 in 1899.

The receipts of live stock at the six leading markets of the country—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Sioux City—during the year amounted to 8,000,000 cattle, 16,000,000 hogs and 8,600,000 sheep. Compared with the receipts of 1901 there was an increase of 310,000 cattle and 735,000 sheep, and a decrease of 2,700,000 hogs. The shortage of hogs was due principally to the heavy clean-up in 1901 and a lack of interest in breeding this year, mainly because of the unsettled prospects for a corn crop.

The future of the cattle industry is bright. Prosperity still continues to brighten the country. Employment is given to millions, and they must eat. There is no danger of a combine of the meat-packing interest of the country, for the stock grower of the West, through the support of his national organization, will be able to grow, feed and kill his product and sell it at a reasonable price to the consumer.

The National Live Stock Association is in its sixth year, and already a power in national legislation. There is greater unanimity among the stock growers of the country than ever before and they will not be deprived of the privilege of selling their product to the highest bidder.

MAYER'S SCHOOL SHOES WEAR LIKE IRON



HERE WE CARRY THE STOCK

HERE WE MAKE THE SHOES

ADDRESS DEPT B FOR OUR BOOKLETS OF LADIES' AND MEN'S FINE SHOES

If you want a reliable line of Footwear, with which you can INCREASE your trade buy

Mayer's Milwaukee Custom-Made Shoes

We make all grades and styles on good fitting lasts that are UP-TO-DATE. Our specialties are

Men's and Ladies' Fine Shoes and Oxfords

but we also make an extremely good line of heavy and medium weight every-day shoes from Oil Grain, Kangaroo, Kip and Calf for the Farmer, Mechanic and Miner. Send for samples or write us and we will have our salesman call on you.

F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE CO., Manufacturers, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

In, Around and About the Western Farmsteads

WHERE THE PROFIT COMES IN

It takes twenty bushels of corn to the acre to pay the expenses of raising a crop, and we raise but twenty bushels per acre, we are not making any headway. But every bushel we raise above the twenty bushels per acre is that much more to be added to the profit side of the ledger. And there is where the farmer or merchant must do his best thinking and use his best efforts to increase his crop yield or trade, above and beyond the point of expense.

WARM WATER FOR POULTRY

A good way to give the poultry water in the winter is to get a five-gallon oil can with a faucet near the bottom. Fill it with water and set it on the stove until the water is rather warm. Then wrap the can in old blankets or a piece of old carpet and set it on a block in the poultry house. Turn the faucet so it will drip rapidly but not run a stream, putting a pan under to catch the drip. Water in such a can will keep warm from morning till night and the fowls will be saved from warming it with the heat of their bodies after drinking it.

IT PAYS TO USE SCALES

Every farm should have its scales and the farmer should use them. Experience proves that in marketing hay, grain, live stock, etc., one cannot always rely on the

figures he must take from the dealer. Then, where he is feeding stock, he is running great risk if he does not weigh the amount of feed put into the lot, and determine the rate of gain the animals are making by weighing at least once a week. It pays, as many successful feeders know, by experience, to know as soon as a loss in the rate of gain begins. It pays to know on what feed the animals do best, and to figure out the amount of profit. You cannot do this without a pair of good scales.

RYE FOR BREEDING EWES

Where the raising of early lambs is made something of a specialty it will nearly always be found a good plan to sow a patch of rye, especially for the breeding ewes. This planting should be done when other conditions will admit, and be made adjacent to feed lots. By sowing the rye in August considerable fall as well as early spring pasture may be secured. When the lambs are put on full feed it is a good point to push the fattening as rapidly as possible. Care should be taken not to over feed in the effort to fatten too rapidly. Haste in producing fatness destroys the appetite and destroys digestion. Right here is where good judgment can best be shown. In many cases when an animal gets off its feed, the reason is that feeding has been too generous. Give no more food than is readily eaten up clean, keep the feed troughs and racks clean. Court gentleness as well as cleanliness and success will crown the effort.

FRESH PRINTS FOR FARMERS

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued the annual report of the bureau of animal industry, a volume of 776 pages, handsomely illustrated. Readers who may desire a copy of this valuable work can obtain it by enclosing ninety cents for a cloth bound volume, or seventy-five cents for a paper covered one, to the Superintendent of Documents, Union Building, Washington, D. C. This is a congressional publication, and but a limited number is assigned to the Department, the remainder being for distribution by senators, representatives and delegates in congress.

The foot and mouth disease in cattle has been made the subject of a circular by J. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau. The circular describes the disease, tells how it may be recognized, and impresses the urgent necessity of making an immediate report of the first symptoms causing suspicion. Copies are sent out free of cost on applications addressed "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

AN INTERESTING STORY

The story of the discovery of Vitae-Ore, the peculiar mineral remedy now being so widely advertised and talked about in the public press, as told by Prof. Theo. Noel, the man whose pick, while delving deep in the hills of the Southwest, first brought it to light, is one of great interest to all who read for knowledge and profit. It is given in full detail in the 64 page booklet, "Vitae-Ore," issued free by the Theo. Noel Company of Chicago, whose large adver-

tisement will be found on another page of this issue.

This mineral, a magnetic Ore, is a subtle combination or blending of elements, a formation peculiar to the locality of its discovery, as it has been found nowhere else, that requires but the addition of hydrogen and oxygen—an addition obtained by mixing the ore with water—to make it a most powerful and effective remedy, as hundreds of the readers of this paper have found it.

The offer made by the company to the subscribers and readers of this paper is almost as remarkable as the Ore itself. They do not ask for cash, but desire each person to use the Ore for thirty days' time before paying one cent and none need pay unless positively benefited. The offer, which is headed "Personal to Subscribers," is certainly an original one and can be read and accepted with profit by every ailing person. The company is reliable and will do as they agree.

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY

Perhaps the most important of the recent valuable additions to the diversity of Nebraska farming is the sugar beet. Each successive year confirms the claim of its special adaptation to the soil of Nebraska, and each year finds a large increase in the cultivation of this excellent sugar-yielding vegetable. One of the great drawbacks hitherto toward a more general interest in beet cultivation was the difficulty of obtaining good seed, and another was the lack of facilities for converting the vegetable into sugar. The first of these is completely overcome and the second is in a fair way to be settled. Several new factories are projected for various parts of the State, and without doubt some of them will be in operation next season.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

What Postum Did There

A well-known figure at the National Capital is that of an attorney-at-law and solicitor of patents, who has been practicing before the courts and the Department of the Interior at Washington for more than 25 years. The experience of this gentleman with coffee is unusually interesting, for it proves that although the ill results from coffee are slow they are sure. He says, "I have consumed coffee at my meals for many years, but of late years have been annoyed by deranged stomach and sleeplessness, pains in my head, nervousness and confusion of the mind. About 18 months ago I quit coffee and commenced to use Postum Food Coffee and have experienced the most pleasing and beneficial results therefrom."

"It has aided my digestion, increased my appetite for healthy food, appeased my stomach, invigorated my brain, cleared and quieted nerves and mind, and enabled me to sleep soundly 8 hours out of the 24. It has imparted buoyancy and cheerfulness to my daily life, and caused me to look on the bright side of things in general. It has fitted me to do more brain work than ever before, and I would consider it a calamity to be deprived of its use."

"I look on Postum as an absolute cure for the ills that coffee causes. It not only cures the ravages of coffee but stimulates to vigor and healthy action the brain and all the organs of the human body. It has with me and with many of my friends, and this is my authority for the statement." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

An honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany, which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 459, Racine, Wis. Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Buy at Wholesale Prices

and save 15 to 40 per cent on everything you use. It can be done. Over 375,000 wide-awake, careful buyers sent us their orders last month and got high-grade, honest merchandise—the kind it pays to buy—at a big saving over usual prices. They were the people who knew the value of a dollar saved. You, too, can do it. A FEW SPECIMEN VALUES are here shown, selected from our 1100-page catalogue which contains pictures and prices on 70,000 articles of everyday use.



MORRIS CHAIR

Made of golden oak or in mahogany or weathered oak finish. Massive, heavy carved and well-finished frame; reversible cushions covered with imported figured velvet plush; adjustable back. An exceedingly comfortable chair.

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A very handy time, space and labor saver; hardwood; top white and frame finished in the golden color. 2

drawers, 2 bins holding 50 lbs. of flour or sugar each, and 2 baking or meat boards. 26x46 in. Weight, 60 lbs. One of the greatest genuine bargains ever offered. Dealers ask \$4.50 to \$5.50.
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LACE CURTAINS

Made in imitation of and looks like imported, and high-priced goods. Center has beautiful detached design, handsome ribbon and floral border, and edge woven to have

the effect of the real ruffle. 48 1/2 inches wide; 4 yards long. Exceptional value for the price.
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♦♦ Anecdotes of Famous Men ♦♦

THE DEAN OF A NEW PROFESSION

Frederick J. V. Skiff, who has lately been appointed Director-in-Chief of Exhibits of the coming St. Louis Exposition, is an experienced and enthusiastic believer in this field of effort, and holds that the management of expositions will soon become recognized as a distinct profession.

The experience of Mr. Skiff in this special field of effort would seem to entitle him to be regarded as the dean of this new profession so far as this country is concerned. In the World's Columbian Exposition he held the position of Chief of the Department of Mines and Mining and Assistant Director-General, and was the Director of American Exhibits at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Mr. Skiff is heartily in touch with the spirit of his work, and believes that no task could be more fascinating and full of all that is attractive to the man of affairs with a keen interest in the dash and "go" of modern life than that which claims the energies of an executive official of a great exposition.

That the St. Louis Exposition well deserves this description can scarcely be questioned, as it has \$16,000,000 of funds

already available; has nearly three hundred acres more of ground than the World's Columbian Exposition; is located in a superbly wooded natural park of one thousand acres in extent; and will assemble representatives of nearly fifty races of "primitive" people unfamiliar to the American eye.

In the opinion of the Director-in-Chief of Exhibits, probably the most striking feature of the Exposition will be the great aerial tournament in which two hundred and fifty balloons will test their racing qualities.

In the educational field, the exhibits from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippine Islands will, he believes, take important rank, and will especially exercise a marked influence on the progress of these last islands toward self-government and toward the gradual assimilation of the best American ideas and methods.

+

IN CROWDED ALASKA

Dr. Cabell Whitehead, who is called "the Father of Nome," is a very young man to enjoy so venerable a title. He is

Chief Assayer for the United States Treasury, and has made many pilgrimages to the far Northwest. His initial report on the gold at Nome turned the tide of adventurous travel toward that field, and he has recently returned from another visit to that region.

During this latest sojourn there he had as a servant an Aleut who, though eccentric, was ingenious and faithful. On New Year's eve the Aleut went forth for a night of jollity. In the early hours of the morning he reeled toward his master's house, and to a fellow-servant at the door explained that he had been "out to Happy New Year." In honor of the occasion he had worn, surreptitiously, a pair of the doctor's heavy rawhide boots, and in them made a dreadful clatter as he climbed the stairs.

Reaching the head of the stairs he paused and, muttering contrition for the disturbance he had created, removed the boots, crept downstairs, and then in his stocking feet remounted the steps noiselessly.

Doctor Whitehead was much amused by a story of a prospector known as Shoemaker Bill, or "Shoemaker."

Spring Styles in GORDON Soft and Stiff Hats are now shown in all the

GORDON HAT AGENCIES

In 1882 this pioneer located a claim several days' journey from Forty Mile, then a bleak trading-post on the Yukon. A man named Hank Sommers heard of this and offered to buy an interest in the claim. Shoemaker Bill, who had named his prospective mine "The Flag of All Nations," was willing enough to sell.

"Give me," said he, "ten dollars in chechako" (a term applied to everybody and every commodity that comes from the outer world into Alaska), "and you can have the whole thing."

Hank paid over the money and the next day panned out a hundred dollars from the claim. "At that time," Hank says in relating the story, "there were not fifty human beings within a radius of two thousand miles, but Shoemaker announced that he was going on to the frontier."

"But look here, Shoemaker," I said, "I've just taken a hundred dollars' worth of gold out of 'The Flag of All Nations,'" and I don't want you to think you've been buncoed. Stay here with me and I'll let you in for half."

"No," replied Shoemaker as he shouldered his pack and started toward the North Pole. "I want freedom, and this country along the Yukon is getting altogether too thickly settled to suit me."

"Shoemaker Bill," says Doctor Whitehead, "was next heard of at another trading-post a thousand miles farther on. In tramping through that incredible desolation it is not probable that he encountered more than three or four human beings. In his pack he carried a three months' file of a San Francisco newspaper."

"Shoemaker," asked a trader, "why do you burden yourself with that great roll of papers?"

"Well," replied Shoemaker, "there are so many arguments coming up in this country that I carry these here to settle disputes."

DISCOMFITED BY MR. IRISH

Mr. John P. Irish, Naval Officer of Customs at San Francisco, who has been spending considerable time in Washington this winter attending to federal matters, is an Iowan and a former neighbor of the new Secretary of the Treasury, Governor Shaw. "Iowa has produced many brilliant orators," said Mr. William L. Culbertson, president of the First National Bank of Carroll, Iowa, who was present in Washington to welcome Governor Shaw, "and Irish is one of them."

The naval office which Colonel Irish fills is a branch of the Treasury Department. It is one of a series of similar offices which were established for the sake of convenience and economy in certain customs districts where the extent of transactions makes it impracticable to forward a daily accounting to the Department at Washington.

The power of Mr. Irish as an orator has been recognized by political leaders and he has been much in demand in big campaigns. Prior to Bryan's first nomination for the presidency Mr. Irish had engaged in several joint debates with the Nebraskan, and during both national campaigns he was commissioned by the Republican managers to follow in Bryan's wake. Wherever Bryan spoke, there on the following night Irish would address the people.

Irish is a man of nimble wit. On one occasion, while addressing a convention, some delegates opposed to the course which he was urging began to hiss.

Instantly his followers shouted rebuke. The voice of Irish, which in carrying power has been likened to Webster's, rose above the clamor.

"Gentlemen," said he, addressing his supporters and waving his hand toward the hissing delegation, "let them hiss. I have always been an advocate of absolute liberty of expression. Neither in this convention nor out of it would I apply closure to the means employed to vocalize the thoughts of men or the predilections of animals. The snake hisses out of instinctive venom, the goose hisses out of the stupidity of its nature, and all creatures, including man, should have equal rights to express themselves according to their congenital endowment."

Then, turning to his disturbers, Mr. Irish added: "You may, gentlemen, if that is the ordained method for the expression of your emotions, continue to hiss."

THE MUSICAL MAYOR OF FRISCO

An interesting incident in municipal elections in the United States recently was the elevation of Mr. Eugene E. Schmitz, leader of the orchestra in the Columbia Theatre in San Francisco, to the office of mayor of that city. Mr. Schmitz is thirty-seven years old and was the candidate of the Union Labor party. The total vote cast was 53,493, of which he received 21,806, a plurality over the Republican candidate of 4,110, and over the Democratic aspirant of 9,112.

The present mayor inherited his musical gifts from his father, who for many years was prominent as a musician in the West. The mayor began his musical career as a drummer in an orchestra in the old Bush Street Theatre in San Francisco, and has ever since been identified with orchestral work. Until recently he did not dream of ever holding public office.

Mr. Schmitz, since becoming mayor, continues to indulge his love for music. As a feature of the Christmas entertainment in one of the churches of his city the mayor consented to play on his violin. When criticised for having taken part in the performance he said: "I do not consider it any less dignified for the mayor of San Francisco to play a nocturne at a Christmas festival than it would be for him to address a Christian Endeavor convention or any similar gathering." He has announced publicly that, on proper occasions, he will continue to play his violin.

The new mayor has a charming home, where he entertains many actors, artists, musicians, writers and other friends. He is over six feet in height, weighs a trifle over two hundred pounds, and is straight and athletic.

"The most painstaking orchestra often fails to satisfy the exacting demands of actors at rehearsals," he said to a party of Bohemians one night. "I remember that once, when I was a drummer, the leader of the orchestra, a very talented musician, failed to please the leading man. The piece was gone over again and again, and finally the leader said testily:

"It's no use trying to satisfy a man who has no conception of music. If I were manager of this theatre I wouldn't employ any actor who couldn't play on at least one instrument."

"And I," retorted the actor with ready wit, "wouldn't employ a musician who couldn't."

OUTCOME OF INTERVENTION

The spectacle of a venerable Senator traveling from New England to Washington to intercede for a change of detail for a young married army officer who had been ordered to the Philippines has stirred a Washington correspondent to a moving discourse upon the inexpediency of marriage for the younger army officers.

It is the matter upon which General Corbin spoke with so much feeling in his annual report. His opinions about it were generally attributed to impressions received abroad, but his own experience and observation undoubtedly give ample warrant for his views. He is right in considering that a lieutenant with no income except his pay is not in a good position to marry a wife and raise a family. If the young officer serves ten years as a single man it is not unduly long. The lawyer or the doctor who can marry nowadays before he is thirty must have better than average luck in his profession. General Corbin says that a young officer may reasonably hope to be a major at thirty-two, with a salary equivalent to \$3,422. If that is true, hope deferred need not make the heart incurably sick, but this reasonable hope of being a major at thirty-two is a new thing that has come with the enlargement of the army. In days past an officer who was a major at forty-five was lucky. The correspondent quoted above says there is far less trouble about premature and inconsiderate marriages in the navy than in the army. There is less new, raw material in the navy than in the army; that doubtless makes a difference. For another thing, the naval officer's course of duty is more explicitly prescribed than his army brother's, and he knows better what to expect. All sea-service takes him away from his family, and when he marries he expects and counts upon long periods of separation. The army officer expects, as a rule, to have his wife with him, and when he is ordered to the Philippines or somewhere where she cannot go.

HORSE VS. AUTOMOBILE

A person of feeling will always refer the horse to the automobile. While admitting that steel has life, it is less sensitive than the horse, and between it and the chauffeur there is not the physical sympathy that exists between the right sort of man and the mettlesome horse. Dominion-loving man likes things receptive, and intelligently so. A steel mechanism is neither receptive nor intelligent. One of these days will arrive a man of adamant who will cause steel to think, yield, and obey. Till then—the horse.

A UNIQUE WESTERN RESIDENCE

(SUBJECT OF COVER PAGE ILLUSTRATION)

The cover page illustration of this number of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE is a unique one in more ways than one. It illustrates the immensity of the growth of the great cedar forests of Washington and shows what a little ingenuity can fashion. The cedar stump shown in the illustration has been made into a habitat for man, and the outside diameter is twenty-two feet. Inside there is one good-sized room, boarded up and neatly papered and made as comfortable as any apartment could be made. The walls inside slant inward at the top, which gives it somewhat the appearance of a gable room, otherwise it is not different from any other. The location of the stump is in Snohomish county, Washington, in the region where grows the great and mighty fir and cedar of the Pacific Coast, always a wonder to the uninitiated, and one of the great sources of wealth of our Western country.

Through the kindness of Darius Kinsey, of Sedro-Wooley, Wash., we are enabled to reproduce this unique picture. Mr. Kinsey is an expert photographer and his work has won deserved recognition not only on the Coast.

PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS AS A BEACON LIGHT



VITAE-ORE points the way for storm-tossed sufferers to a haven of Health and Comfort. If you have been drifting in a sea of sickness and disease, towards the rocks and shoals of **Chronic Invalidism**, Port your Helm ere it be too late, take heed of the message of **Hope and Safety** which it flashes to you: **stop drifting** about in a helpless, undecided manner, first on one course and then another, but begin the proper treatment immediately and reach the goal you are seeking by the route **so many have traveled with success**. Every person who has used **Vitae-Ore** is willing to act as a **pilot** for you, each knows the way from having followed it; attend their advice, **follow the light** and be cured as they have. **Can you afford to disregard it?** Every reader who is ailing should send for a package and allow the Company to demonstrate, at its own risk and expense, that **Vitae-Ore** is the best medicine on earth for the afflicted. Every reader of this Magazine who has some friend or relative ailing should inform him or her of this offer and give them a chance to accept it. This offer is a special one made to **subscribers** of this Magazine and their **friends and relatives**, whom the subscriber can recommend as honest and trustworthy.

Make Nature Your Doctor

Medical Science has failed to improve upon or even equal the remedies found in a free state in **healing mineral springs**. Physicians, the oldest and best, the newest and learned, acknowledge this to be a fact, and when they encounter a disease which is not amenable to the action of drugs, they pack the patient off to **Carlsbad, Saratoga, Baden**, there to drink the waters which contain the essential properties for the restoration of health, and the patient returns—fresh, healthy in mind and body. If the patients cannot afford the trip, and few but the wealthy can, they must continue to suffer, as the waters deteriorate rapidly, and when transported fail to produce the desired result.

A Letter to the Theo. Noel Co., Chicago, will bring a healing spring to your door, to your own house, your chamber—will bring to you **VITAE-ORE**, a mineral spring condensed and concentrated, a natural God-made remedy for the relief and cure of the ills with which man is afflicted. Why continue to suffer when this **natural curing and healing ore**, nature's remedy, can be had for the asking, when you can have

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What Vitae-Ore is **Vitae-Ore** is a natural, hard, adamantite rock-like substance—mineral **—ORE—**mined from the ground like gold and silver, in the neighborhood of a once powerful but now extinct mineral spring. It requires about twenty years for oxidation by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime, and is then of medicinal value. It contains in part free iron, free sulphur, and free magnesium, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package—one ounce—of the **ORE**, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as **RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, BLOOD POISONING, HEART TROUBLE, CATARRH AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, LIVER, KIDNEY AND BLADDER AILMENTS, DROPSY, STOMACH AND FEMALE DISORDERS, MALARIAL FEVER, LA GRIFFE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND GENERAL DEBILITY**, as thousands testify, and as no one, accepting this offer and writing for a package, will deny after using. **READ OUR SPECIAL OFFER:**

PERSONAL TO Northwest Magazine Subscribers and Readers

We will send every subscriber or reader of The Northwest Magazine, or worthy person recommended by a subscriber or reader, a full-sized **One Dollar** package of **VITAE-ORE**, by mail, postpaid, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the reader can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only **when it has done you good, and not before**. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We do not offer to send you a free sample to last three or four days, nor to send you a medicine which will cure you with four or five drops; but we do offer to send to you a regular **\$1** package of the most successful natural medicine known to the civilized world, without one cent of risk to you. We offer to give you thirty days to try the medicine, thirty days to see results before you need pay us one cent, and you do not pay one cent unless you do see the results. We know that when this month's treatment of **Vitae-Ore** has put you on the road to a cure, you will be more than willing to pay. **Vitae-Ore** has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach every case with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, treatment or combination of medicines which it is possible to procure.

Vitae-Ore Will Do the Same for You as it has for hundreds of readers of this Magazine, if you will give it a trial. **Send for a \$1 package at our risk.** You have nothing to lose. If the medicine does not benefit you, write us so, and there is no harm done. We want no one's money whom **Vitae-Ore** cannot benefit. Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try **Vitae-Ore** on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write today for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention this Magazine, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer. **27** This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterwards the gratitude, of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package.

Send for a \$1 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose

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HATE TO "LET GO"

The following editorial appeared in a recent issue of the Great Falls, Mont., Tribune: San Francisco will still retain a goodly share of the Government's Philippine business, but there is much room for satisfaction to Seattle and Tacoma over

the awarding of a contract for this business to a company with shipping headquarters in the Puget Sound country. The awarding of the contract is a recognition of the fact that the northern route has superiorities over the older way that cannot be gainsaid, and it is but an evidence of the future; and a warning to San Francisco that she must recognize these cities as her rivals for Oriental trade. For this result the sound owes much to James J. Hill. He has been the important factor in determining the result. It was his rates that convinced the Secretary of War that the northern route ought to be preferred for much of the business, and it was his skill as a railroad manager which permitted these rates to begin. To be sure, Mr. Hill was doing this primarily for the concern he represents. No one will find fault with him for that. But in doing it he cannot fail to help the country. Therefore it is to him that the signal triumph has come. It is another victory for his railroad plans and ideals. Besides the mere shipments of soldiers through these ports there is another profit to the cities concerned through the supplies for both men and ships which are necessarily purchased to a considerable extent in the port of sailing. This business has been worth millions to San Francisco since the troops were first sent to the Philippines. Naturally the people of that city hate to "let go."

VALUE OF PARLIAMENTARY LAW

"There may be conditions under which ignorance is bliss, but, for a Club woman, the ignorance of parliamentary law is not one of them."

In these days of numerous organizations it should be considered as inexcusable to belong to a society holding regular meetings and remain ignorant of parliamentary law, as to join in golf, tennis or whist and not familiarize one's self with the rules of the game. Parliamentary rules are based upon certain fixed principles, which embody justice to all, courtesy to all, one thing at a time, the rule of the majority, and the rights of the minority. Macaulay says, "Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely." To know how to discuss it rightly and in order, means to settle it rightly with clear understanding. Parliamentary law for the meetings of our varied organizations is in some respects what civil law is for the community. A society in which it is observed is democratic.

FUTURE GREAT CITIES OF THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

CONTINUED FROM PAGE THIRTY-FOUR

ness that is transacted. Mr. McDougall, of the firm of McDougall & Secord, general merchants, informed me that the business of their firm would reach \$350,000 the last year. And I was informed that a single hardware firm were doing a \$250,000 business. And this, too, at the very jumping-off place of civilization. It would be idle for me to comment further on what there is at Edmonton. The public is interested in knowing not what is there now, but in learning something about the forces which will shape its future. I have attempted to point out those forces as I understand them. The future of Edmonton is tied up with the fate of the proposed railroad lines, which now seem all but assured. If these materialize as projected the possibilities of Edmonton are limited only by the possibilities of the Far Northwest, and those are unlimited.

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\$33 to Seattle from Chicago; \$30 from St. Louis, and rates in proportion to practically the entire Northwest from all points on the Burlington Route. The cheap tickets will be on sale from February 15 to April 30. Special tickets will also be sold to Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba on certain days in March and April.

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Renting a farm, perhaps.

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Are you satisfied with your profit?

Are you putting away plenty for your old age?

Do you think you are doing well for your children?

If you answered honestly you would probably wind up by saying: "Well, I guess I am a bit of a chump."

Then why not investigate?

Why don't you go out there and look around?

These very cheap tickets are provided for just such people as you, to enable you to go out and see for yourself what a really wonderful and prosperous country it is.

If you can wind up your affairs at once, go prepared to stay; and when you get settled, send for the folks.

You will be a man amongst men out there, not a drudge. In a few years, if you are worth shucks, you will be prosperous.

At any rate, cut out the coupon in this advertisement, fill it out and send it to P. S. Eustis, and he will send you at once a folder telling all about the ticket rates, how to go, the different routes and trains, and about our comfortable tourist sleeping cars. \$6 for a double berth, holding two, Chicago or St. Louis to the Pacific Coast. Send for a copy to-day before you forget it.

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102 La Salle Ave., CHICAGO.

The Handwriting on the Wall

By Lee S. Ovitt

JAMES J. HILL, one of the best known of the so styled "Captains of Industry," predicted in the course of an alleged interview recently, which he afterward denied, that the era of prosperity was about over, and that in his opinion stocks would soon take a tumble—and a panic would be the result. Coming from a man so near to the heart of the financial world, and one who is in position to forecast with a great deal of certainty, the pessimistic tone of the interview attracted wide interest.

The great papers of the country gave the interview, many with "scare heads," and not a few wrote editorials, pointing to it as The Handwriting on the Wall.

Mr. Hill's predictions may come true, or they may not, but there is a good text for a sermon in them, and I should like to do the preaching.

In the first place, I should try to make it plain that speculating on which way certain stocks would go was a very uncertain game for the man on the outside—almost as much so as "buying" wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade.

I should introduce into my discourse at this point a few lines from that very clever story of George Horace Lorimer's, "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to his Son," and give old John Graham's ideas about speculation, which are as follows:

"There are several reasons why it isn't safe for you to trade on 'Change just now, but the particular one is that Graham and Company will fire you if you do. Trading on margin is a good deal like paddling around the edge of the old swimming hole. It seems safe and easy at first, but before a fellow knows it, he has stepped off the edge into deep water. The wheat pit is only thirty feet across, but it reaches clear down to hell. And trading on margin means trading on the ragged edge of nothing. When a man buys, he's buying something that the other fellow hasn't got. When a man sells, he's selling something that he hasn't got. And it's been my experience that the net profit on nothing is nil. Sure Things, Straight Tips, and Dead Catches will come running out to meet you, wagging their tails and looking as innocent as if they hadn't just killed a lamb, but they'll bite. The only safe road to follow in speculation leads straight away from the Board of Trade on the dead run.

"Of course, the Board of Trade and every other commercial exchange have their legitimate uses, but all you need to know just now is that speculation by a fellow who never owns more pork at a time than he sees on his breakfast plate isn't one of them."

There are not many "sure things" open to the man who desires to add to his store of wealth.

He has the savings bank with its 3 per cent., but even that is a long road to competence.

Real estate in boom times and "boom towns" is another way, but real estate has a way of slumping that makes it an expensive luxury, many times.

Oil promised much a year ago, but it has not kept its promises in the great majority of cases.

Gold is the one commodity that has an ever ready sale at a fixed price.

The government stands ready to take all that can be brought to it at par.

Therefore of all the investments offered, gold should appeal to the cautious investor as the one par excellence.

There are some points to be considered when a man buys stock in a gold mine. He must satisfy himself that the mine is a gold mine, that it is not over-capitalized, that the title is perfect, location is such that it can be worked at a profit, management is right; these are the things he must go into carefully and satisfy himself about before he invests.

There is one way of arriving at all this. I am a great believer in a prospectus. Such a book, if it is carefully prepared, will give a full and complete history of the project for which it stands.

I have always gone into particulars in my prospecti, and have had many complimentary things said of them.

Indeed, one of my rivals thought so well of one of my earlier efforts in that line that he copied it almost verbatim.

In the present instance I have had printed a book that I think will give the would-be investor a most complete and satisfactory statement of the Cracker Jack Gold Mine, from first to last. It is a property that one might be pardoned for enthusing over, but I have tried to stick to cold facts, and expert opinions.

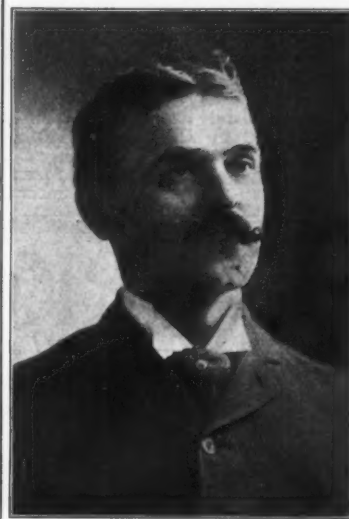
The science of geology makes it possible in these days to forecast with great exactness what the possibilities of a mine are. Surface indications are better than the "divining rod" plan which used to be in fashion. The surface showings on the Cracker Jack are of such a character that it is not easy to deal with the subject in a calm and dispassionate fashion. But the Book—before mentioned—does this. It gives "expert testimony,"—and I want to get it into your hands—quickly.

I agree with Mr. Hill that an era of speculation has swept over this country, and with such conditions it needs no Daniel to read the handwriting on the wall.

There must be a reaction, and the men who have bought on "futures," are discounting the future,—which game is a dangerous one to play. I want something more tangible for my money—and I am a large holder of gold mining stocks. I believe in gold, but I also make sure that I can prove my faith by my works. I want to know that the gold is in the mine before I put a dollar of my money against it.

A year—less than a year ago—I offered the stock of the Cracker Oregon to the investing public.

That mine has a mill practically completed to-day, and ore to keep it busy



LEE S. OVITT

for years to come. It will be a great producer. My part of the work of putting it on a dividend-paying basis has been accomplished.

The Cracker Jack—which is an extension of the Cracker Oregon—is the next property I shall exploit.

This time I am offering a gilt edge mine—the Cracker Oregon was a gilt edge prospect of a mine.

However, the prospectus will tell you the whole story, and I must not attempt to do so in this brief statement.

I am so confident that you will want some stock that I am going to do what the advertising men say should never be done in an advertisement—viz., urge you to send for the book.

Another thing I shall do—which is also contrary to the ethics of the profession of good advertising I believe—I shall not promise quick returns.

Give the mine eighteen months, or at the most two years, to begin paying dividends. It takes time to cut tunnels and sink shafts.

This is not a get-rich-quick proposition—but it will—once started—keep up the regular payments—no matter what the conditions may be—"on 'change," or "on the street"—no matter what the political complexion of the government may be, nor what "policy" may be in effect,—whether wages go up or down, whether panics or wars or rumors of war may blast this fair land. No matter what the future may have in store, the Cracker Jack Gold Mine will go on doing business at the old stand—and you will be able to snap your fingers at the world, and live in comfort and even luxury if you have enough of this stock to bring about those blessed conditions.

The book will point the way. Send for it.

LEE S. OVITT FISCAL AGENT

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BOSTON, 831 Board of Trade Building
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ST. LOUIS, 418 Odd Fellows Building

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**Are You Willing
To Become
Prosperous?**

If you are perfectly willing to live all your life where you are; if you have made ample provision for your sons and are entirely content, then what I have will probably not interest you. But if you are willing to give up stumps and rocks, poor soil and high rents for a country where climate and soil are perfect, and where a man can soon become independent, then investigate NEBRASKA.

Nebraska stands to-day as one of the very first agricultural States in the Union, and for a little while land there can be bought for about half of what it is really worth. Send to me for a copy of our new booklet telling all about it. Good pictures and a fine map. Free.

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Department F., MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

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TO APRIL 30, 1903

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Will sell ONE WAY COLONIST TICKETS from its Eastern Terminals, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and the Superiors, to nearly all points on its own and connecting lines in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Good land in these states is rapidly being sold and the opportunity to get desirable, low priced homes is just as rapidly passing. For rates, details and general information write at once to

CHAS. S. FEE,

Correspondence and inquiries Gen. Pass. & Tk't. Agt.,
are given prompt attention S S S S S S S St. Paul, Minn.

THE WAY OF LIFE

"The Way of Life is Wonderful, it is by abandonment." How fortunate it is for the reader who loves a really good piece of writing, that this sentence caught the eye of Clara E. Laughlin, and "flashed into the forefront of her consciousness with such an illuminating suggestiveness!" No finer comment on this text could be imagined than "The Evolution of a Girl's Ideal," which was the result of the author's meditations. It is, she tells us, "A little record of the ripening of the affections to the time of love's coming," and it was first published in Scribner's magazine—I believe in the August number. It is not long—merely a booklet in size—but it is fuller of suggestion and thought than many a larger volume. There is a quiet, irresistible humor in her recital of the crumbling away of the ideals in her girl's house of dreams, a humor that is perilously near to pathos. A laugh, or a sigh, and sometimes both, are in each sentence of this carefully written little commentary, but there is not a trace of bitterness, not even a hint of regret or longing for the ideals that have been abandoned. "It seems to me as if I had never won, as if always I had given up, until one would think there must be nothing left for me to cherish, to hope; yet I am richer immeasurably to-day than ever in the day of my fullest dreams, for never has been wrested from me one dear anticipation, one loved ideal, but to me has come in its stead either a better joy or a richer sense of the joys remaining." The book has quite a novel cover, showing the author's card, with the title of the book written on it in her own handwriting. It is published by Fleming H. Revell Company.

BALLARD, WASHINGTON

CONTINUED FROM PAGE THIRTY-SEVEN

which were driven to hard-pan and the space within filled with sand delivered by dredge.

In every way, the plant is a model one. The main expenditure has been made for the best and latest improved machinery, and provision has been made for the duplication of every essential part, so that without occupying any additional space, or requiring the erection of any new buildings, other than those already shown, the capacity of this works can be increased to 2,000,000 cubic feet per day.

One of the special features of the boiler plant is the smoke-consuming furnaces, the Citizens' Light & Power Company being, perhaps, the first large concern in the city to adopt a smoke consumer in accordance with the city ordinance. As a result there is no outward appearance of the plant's operation even when operating to its full capacity.

A NEW PROPOSITION

A mining proposition is submitted to the readers of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE by the Forest Mining Company of Sumpter, Oregon, in a half page announcement. The properties of this company are in the great gold district of Oregon and are already in a fair state of development. The company offers stock to the public by three different plans, two of which should appeal to the investor. Fuller particulars may be had by addressing George H. Blanchard, 45 East Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn., and a careful perusal of The Forest Mining Company's advertisement will no doubt benefit possible investors.

WE HAVE ALREADY STRUCK OIL

\$150

INVESTED NOW SHOULD
REASONABLY NET YOU

\$25,000

The Idaho-Wyoming Oil Co. owns two drilling rigs which cost us, figuring the extra casing and tools, \$12,000. We have between three and four thousand acres of the choicest land in the Fossil, Wyoming, oil fields. We have struck a twenty-five-barrel-per-day flow of oil with one of our rigs, and it would flow right now if we would let it. The oil is quoted in the United States government reports for 1899 as having a market value of \$8 per barrel. Contrast this with Beaumont oil at 67 cents and the best Pennsylvania oil at \$4 per barrel, while the average for the whole United States is less than 80 cents per barrel. A very little of this oil will make the stock worth par, and we are going to get millions of barrels. It is the best lubricant and refining oil ever known.

We want you to see our prospectus. Write a card for it at once. Our stock is selling now at 15 cents straight, no discounts, but it will go to 20 cents or 25 cents within the next few weeks, and before you see another ad. In this magazine, even if we don't strike oil; and if we do, the stock will be withdrawn from the market. We have 50,000 shares for sale at 15 cents per share, but it is going rapidly and will be gone within two or three weeks.

The small flow of oil that we already have is worth \$200 per day, or \$73,000 per year. After deducting all expenses, that will pay three per cent. dividends on our entire capitalization. Any business man will tell you that a stock which pays three per cent. dividends is worth 50 cents on the dollar, so that you can't lose anything in buying this stock, as it is one of those propositions where the only question involved is how much will you make. You can sell your stock at any time for four or five times what you now have to pay for it, and if we get a large flow or a gusher, as we certainly will, you will see every 15 cents you invest net you \$25. Don't neglect this, for this stock is on the jump. The only safe way is to mail a check within fifteen minutes after you see this ad.

Our references are as good as any company ever had. They couldn't be better. We refer you to Joseph Perrault, the United States surveyor general for Idaho, who is one of our directors; Hon. F. W. Hunt, governor of Idaho; Frank Martin, attorney general of that state; H. E. Neal, cashier of the Capital State Bank, all of Boise, Idaho, or any bank in Boise or Pocatello, Idaho, or in fact any bank, Bradstreet, or Dun. Our officers and directors are well known and responsible

business men. If you care to telegraph any of the above banks or gentlemen, and your answers are not favorable, this office will pay for your telegrams. Do you want any better references than the above? If you do, I don't know where you will find them.

Now about our chances to get oil. Our lands are located in the Fossil or "Twin Creek" oil fields of Southwestern Wyoming. We are almost surrounded with drilling rigs, and there are several flowing wells near us. One just north of us is flowing two barrels per minute—equals 120 barrels per hour, or 2,880 barrels per day. Figuring the oil at \$8 per barrel gives \$23,040 per day, or a yearly valuation of \$5,409,600. If we get as good a well as that it will pay 250 per cent. dividends on our entire capitalization. A stock that pays 6 per cent. in dividends is reasonably worth par. Divide 250 by six and we find that if we strike a large flow or a gusher of the value of this well, our stock will reasonably go to \$40.00 per share. Are we not reasonable, therefore, in saying that every \$150 you invest in this stock will net you \$25,000? This is one of the best oil propositions in America, and a sure winner any way you figure it.

The small flow of oil that we already have makes our stock reasonably worth 50 cents per share. Our lands are increasing in value every day, and will be worth from \$5,000 to \$20,000 per acre within the next six months. This should make our stock worth par or \$1.00 per share right now. Are you going to hesitate about buying this stock for 15 cents? You will see this stock jump and jump hard in the next few weeks, even if we don't strike oil, and if we do your chance to get it will have disappeared. The best advice we can give anyone is to buy stock and to do it immediately. If the price advances or we strike a large flow of oil and you have not bought, you will feel like hiring some small boy to kick you for the balance of your natural life.

Any number of geologists, including Prof. Knight, the state geologist of Wyoming, and Prof. Mitchell, the state geologist of the state of Utah, and chemists from London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, New York, and from all over the world, have examined these fields, and every one of them, without exception, say that we will get oil in abundance if we go deep enough. There is one little fault in the oil fields, and we got our small flow of oil forty or fifty rods west of this fault. We are in the same strata three miles west

with our large rig, and at this writing we are down about 1,200 feet. It was in the third sand where we struck our small flow, and when we get to the third sand with our large rig, we expect a large flow or a gusher. We are in the same strata and can't help but get oil when we get to this sand. It is one of the impossibilities. In fact, when we strike the third sand with our large rig we expect oil enough to make every stockholder rich.

Some of the most noted men in the United States are heavily interested in these fields. United States Senator Clark of Montana owns two sections of land adjoining ours, and has a well down now 1,175 feet. The last we heard from them their casing and tools were stuck in a bed of gypsum. All the old oil men say that oil always underlies gypsum and that he will get a large flow when he gets through it. Hon. W. J. Bryan is a heavy investor. United States Senator C. D. Clark of Wyoming owns several thousand acres and has sent three drilling rigs into the field. United States Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, went to Fossil three months ago, and before he left offered \$15,000 for a quarter interest in another company, which was refused. Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia is also a heavy investor. Mat Dougherty, formerly oil inspector of Nebraska, and Joe Chancellor, who has made \$15,000,000 in oil alone in the last two years, are putting in money in ten and twenty thousand dollar lots. Now, if all these well-known men are putting in so much money in these fields, it won't hurt you to invest a few hundred dollars with us, will it? A proposition good enough for them to invest thousands upon thousands of dollars is certainly good enough for the ordinary investor to put in a few hundred dollars. Get our prospectus and it will tell you all about it.

We don't need very much money. We think \$5,000 will enable us to get oil. Our stock is fully paid and non-assessable, and no one can be frozen out or assessed on his stock. We have the most valuable oil in the world. It has a paraffine base, and contains nearly twenty per cent. of lubricating oil and paraffine. Millions upon millions of fossils are found there, and scientists say that the oil from these fossils, becoming mixed with the vegetable oil, make it so valuable. We ask your co-operation and assistance in developing these fields, and we are willing to share with you the wealth that your co-operation will produce.

Make all checks, drafts and money orders payable to the
Idaho-Wyoming Oil Company

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FRANK I. MASON—Financial Agent

EMPIRE MARBLE & ONYX COMPANY

Incorporated under laws of the State of Washington. **CAPITAL STOCK, \$150,000.00.** Divided into 1,500,000 shares of the par value of Ten Cents each, fully paid and non-assessable; 500,000 shares for Development and Equipment of Property.

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SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

THE NEW TRADE ROUTE

The main trade routes of the world have not changed in 400 years. After this long period a new world's trade route is about to be opened between Europe and Asia that can well be named the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Seattle route, or to express it briefly, the Puget Sound route. It has been created by Mr. James J. Hill, and it will turn the trade of Europe away from the Suez Canal and throw it across the United States via Minneapolis and St. Paul.

It has been impossible up to this time to secure in the State of Minnesota an expression of impartial judgment on Mr. Hill's great work for the United States, and the Northwest in particular. While Congress has indulged in much of theory, while the desirability of trade extension for the country has been waged by the press, it has remained for Mr. Hill to single-handed open to this country new trade routes that before he is long in his grave will help to save our people from business depression.

A PROGRESSIVE CITIZEN

Mr. E. H. Kent, Pres. of Kent Realty & Investment Co., a native of Wisconsin,



E. H. KENT

President of the Kent Realty and Improvement
Company of Grand Forks, N. D.

has been a resident of North Dakota for the past fifteen years, and of the City of Grand Forks for the past seven years. Has just completed a four year term as Register of the United States Land Office at Grand Forks.

His knowledge of land values throughout the Northwest, combined with his experience in handling investments of all kinds, renders his aid invaluable to parties desiring information and a reliable representative.

BEEES DO NOT INJURE FRUIT

Because honey-bees sting people who don't like them and are disliked by them, they are often accused of sundry misdoings. Among these it is claimed that bees will sometimes injure ripe fruits. To determine whether the accusation was deserved or not, an experiment was tried. A quantity of damaged fruit was placed on a table in the open air, and many bees from neighboring hives were attracted to it. After they had gotten fairly to work upon it, the damaged fruit was removed, and sound fruit put in its place. In a few minutes the bees had abandoned the table. Most of the damage to fruit charged to bees is done by birds, ants, wasps and hornets; the honey bee is not able to injure sound fruit.

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The shares of this company are attracting more attention than any other "Industrial" in the Northwest.

Because—With 1,340 acres of marble quarries and only \$500,000 capital, it represents largest assets and profitable producing capacity with very low capitalization.

Note—In staple grades of white, blue and grey, this company can surpass the best quarries heretofore known, both as to quality and immensity of the deposits. Write for prospectus and samples.

A limited amount of treasury stock now offered at \$1.00 per share, its par value; proceeds to be applied toward further equipment. Estimates furnished on contracts.

F. A. CHASE, Manager
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The Oldest Firm in the Northwest doing a
Banking and Brokerage Business

Direct private wire to all leading markets.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions. Germania Life Ins. Bld., Ground Floor, 4th & Minnesota Sts.

Wanted—

Some one in every county seat to get list of farmer's names and addresses. Big pay. Write at once for particulars. Enclose two-cent stamp.

E. D. COURTNEY, Danville, Indiana

Real Estate, Insurance and Loans

Improved and unimproved city property. Full charge taken of property of non-residents. Correspondence solicited and information cheerfully given.

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FREE With Every Order Until March 31

To introduce our goods into the homes of every reader of this magazine we will send free of charge with every order a handsome serviceable gold watch, either ladies or gentlemen. This watch is guaranteed, and if you are not satisfied your money will be refunded and we will pay all expenses.

25 lbs. of select coffee, roasted or ground.....	\$5.00
5 lbs. choicest tea, any kind desired.....	2.50
5 lbs. Never Fail Baking Powder.....	1.00
1-8 oz. bottle of lemon extract.....	.50
1-8 oz. bottle of vanilla extract.....	.65
Assorted spices.....	.35
1 Gold Watch Free.....
Total.....	\$10.00

Send \$10.00 and we will ship the above order same day it is received.

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81 RANDOLPH STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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ALL FOR

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The most attractive premium ever offered the reading public. A daily, a semi-monthly and two monthlies, all for \$2.00. Here are the publications offered as premiums

The Northwest Magazine, per year,	-	\$2.00
The St. Paul Daily News, per year,	-	1.00
The Pilgrim, per year,	-	1.00
The Farmer, per year,	-	.50

TOTAL, - - - - \$4.50

All this to you for two \$\$

Read the detailed offer on page fifty-nine of this issue

GUARANTEED MINING STOCK

In One of the Best Gold Companies in Oregon — Investment Made Absolutely Safe

Opportunity is no more nor less than the chance to invest your savings in something that will increase in value and thereby increase your income. Rich and successful men are those who SEE an opportunity and MAKE USE of it.

It has been wisely said that "opportunities do not wait." They are like time itself—transitory, ever passing, never stopping. Why let all opportunities slip through your fingers? Why not subject the most promising to the test of a careful examination; select the very best, and use it to your own advantage?

This opportunity to buy the stock of the Forest Mining Co. of Sumpter, Oregon, is a golden opportunity—the very best that can be offered. The proposition of this company is unique in many respects, for, by the acquisition and promotion of new properties, your stock holdings increase as well as your dividends, and the stock of this company is ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED by the endorsement of the Bank of Sumpter, of Sumpter, Oregon, one of the best banking institutions in the West. Even should our mines, (which, from present indications, have all the earmarks of becoming great producers in the near future) fail in their promise, your money is as secure to you as though you deposited it in a bank.

This company is formed on a system which guarantees equality among its members and the good of all concerned.

It is officered and managed by capable, honest and conservative mining

men, and was organized for the express purpose of mining its properties. The holdings of the Forest Mining Co. are the Storm King group of mines, consisting of seven full claims, being 100x1500 each, and situated in the Cable Cave District of Eastern Oregon, fifteen miles north of Sumpter.

It has been conclusively proved by such eminent mining men as Capt. A. M. Paul, manager of the Imperial Mine, and L. H. Akins, assayer and mineralogist, that these mines contain an immense ore body, easily accessible; and that will average over twenty dollars a ton, net.

The last average sample, assayed in January, gave results as follows: Gold, \$82.45; silver, \$6.18; and three per cent copper, the ore becoming more impregnated with Galena as depth is attained.

The Storm King Group lies between Bull Creek and the north fork of the John Day River, and there is ample power to run the machinery for many mines. These mines have all the necessary buildings, and are well supplied with a first-class quality of mining timber.

In conclusion we maintain that our plan is perfectly consistent, and, in addition to being the most liberal, is as bona fide a proposition as has ever been offered to the investing public. We know that we have a mine in one of the best proven mining districts in the world, and that our mine, taking into consideration the amount of development work done, has made a showing equal to any in this district of great producing mines.

Only a limited amount of stock is offered.

ADVANCE MINING CO.

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J. P. WHITWELL, Wholesale Cigars
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G. N. BLANCHARD REPRESENTATIVE

45 E. Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn.



distinguishes Pabst beer from other beer. It's a pure and wholesome brew. It's better than any imported beer. He drinks best who drinks Pabst. Better order a case.

BRAND NEW STEEL ROOFING

Bought at Receivers' Sale. Sheets either flat, corrugated or "V" crimped. No tools except a hatchet or hammer is needed to lay the roofing. We furnish free with each order enough paint to cover and nail to lay. Price per square, \$1.75. A square means 100 square ft. Write for Free Catalogue No. 309 on General Merchandise, Chicago House Wrecking Co., West 38th and Iron Sts., Chicago, Ill.



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THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN

Mount McKinley, the highest mountain on the North American continent, was visited last season by Alfred H. Brooks and his party from the United States geological survey, of which Mr. D. L. Reaburn was topographer. As far as is known, this is the first time the slopes of the peak have been reached by white men, though in 1898 its altitude and moisture were determined from a distance by Robert Muldrow of the same survey.

This mountain is located near the western margin of the Alaskan range, the general name given to the large mountain mass which separates the Yukon and Kuskokwim waters from Cook Inlet drainage. It is a great dome-shaped mountain formed of intrusive rock, towering to an elevation of over 20,000 feet above sea level. Though its summit reaches so high an altitude, almost four miles above tide, it probably is not as difficult of ascent as some other Alaskan mountains, for example, Mount St. Elias, because of its relatively high snow line. As the season was well advanced, as much of its itinerary had still to be carried out, and as it was no part of the original plan, Mr. Brooks did not attempt to pass the snow line, though this point was reached. Now that the location and height of the mountain have been established by the exploration of the geological survey, travelers and individual explorers will doubtless soon attempt to reach the summit. In anticipation of these attempts, Mr. Brooks is preparing a description of the country, giving routes by which the mountain may be reached and other information valuable to those interested in its ascent. His paper will appear in one of the leading geographic magazines. The more elaborate and extended report of the exploration will be published by the geological survey at an early date.

NEBRASKA LANDS

Not many years ago the only sheep to be found in Nebraska were these belonging to the dockmaster from the mountain States who drove his herds over to the plains of Nebraska to get the benefit of free range, says the Homeseeker and Investor. As settlement in the western part of the State began, these visits became less, and the settler began to accumulate a few head as he had the means. It probably requires less money to engage in the sheep business than in any other branch of live stock, and for that reason the newcomers took to it.

But sheep raising then was not the business it is now, and it was adopted more as an expedient to be dropped when sufficient means could be had to embark in cattle. Later there was a change back, and sheep are beginning to receive the attention they deserve. In many places they are displacing cattle.

The plains in the western part of the State, covered as they are with buffalo grass; is the natural home of the sheep. There is an abundance of nutritious grasses upon which the animals thrive. They can be raised there at small expense, the most important item being the providing of shelter for use in winter and during severe storms.

The future for sheep is the brightest and that the most experienced stockmen are putting their money in the industry is evidence that it is a safe investment of one's time and capital.

On the subject of cattle in Nebraska too much cannot be said, yet the whole mat-

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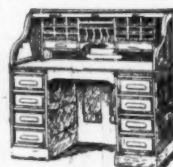
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THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONT.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWELVE

until this fall, but good progress has been made. Cascade county sandstone is being used in the building. The site is an excellent one, being less than two blocks from the courthouse grounds. It is being erected on lots adjoining the present brick city library building and the plans contemplate the use of the present building as a sort of annex to the new structure. This idea was not forgotten by the architect who has designed the new building so that its lines harmonize with those of the present structure.

Of the thirteen church edifices, two frame buildings have been replaced this year with fine brick and stone structures, and arrangements are completed for rebuilding two more at a cost of from \$15,-

000 to \$20,000 each.

There are two good daily papers, the Tribune and the Leader. To the Tribune we are indebted for most of the fine illustrations accompanying this article.

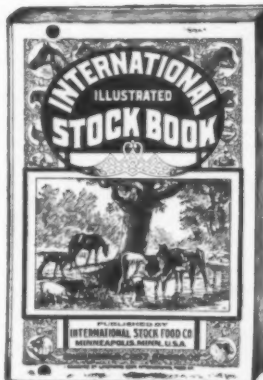
The electric street cars, good sewerage and general appearance of Great Falls create so favorable an impression on the visitor that he does not wonder that the city gained twenty-four per cent. in population in the last two years.

Many sections of the country boast of their fine climate. The truth is, that the ideal climate, with nothing to seek for and nothing to criticize, has yet to be discovered. Great Falls possesses a climate as near this ideal as it is possible to find in a Northern latitude. Its healthfulness is attested by the statistics of the health officers and the resident physicians. Consumption and kindred lung diseases are practically unknown in this mountain air.

During the hottest weather in the summer, cool nights prevail, giving restful slumber. The mildness of the winter is astonishing, considering the latitude. Several of the largest brick blocks in Great Falls were erected in the middle of the winter, the masons losing only two or three days' time on account of severe freezing weather.

At this date (January first, 1903) windows are open and the coal question vexes not the soul. The mysterious Chinook winds are responsible. They are far-reaching and quite incomprehensible to one who has never felt or seen their effect.

Proud of her advantages, confident of her future, Great Falls, for herself and her tributary country, extends a welcome and will assist all who wish to share in her alluring prospects. She has more than prospects—she has certainty! for who can stay the course of Destiny?



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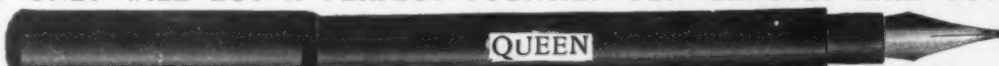
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NEBRASKA LANDS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIFTY-SEVEN

ter may be summed up in a few words. There are 3,000,000 cattle in the State. Everybody in the western portion of the State, who has land more than that covered by his home, has cattle. It is one of the first investments a man makes. He couldn't find a better one, and the Nebraskan knows this.

Touring the State on a train you see cattle in every direction. Leave the railroad a few miles and you will see bigger herds. Whether on the tablelands or in the valleys, the same condition exists. It is cattle everywhere. A few years hence and the crops of the farmer in the western portion of the State will consist of alfalfa, cattle and sheep, with some hogs.

The cattlemen of Nebraska are on the high tide of prosperity. There are few sections of the country which can successfully compete with Nebraska in this industry; cheap land and cheap feed make this possible. Men who raised a few head last year will double the number this year. There has never been such a demand for grazing land in the State in its history as prevails at present.

The mildness of the winter weather and the abundance of nutritious grasses on these western lands make it possible to bring cattle to maturity fitted for market, without ever tasting grain or cut hay. The fact that this is true is demonstrated by the number of people who are almost exclusively engaged in the cattle business and following this method. Instead of trusting to the fortunes of open range, which was the custom a number of years ago, they buy ranches, which restricts that much of the range to their own use. They aim to have these tracts large enough that the cattle may be kept in the more distant parts during the summer and work toward the home section for winter grazing, where it is more convenient to watch them in time of an occasional storm.

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A coal mine, producing a superior quality of coking coal, equal to the best grades of bituminous, is the property of a syndicate of St. Paul and Minneapolis capitalists, who have been quietly picking up these holdings, and now for the first time are willing to talk about their enterprise.

The mine—or rather, the several mines—are in the Black Hills of South Dakota, near the town of Sundance. They have been surveyed and opened, and the railway to connect their product with civilization is surveyed and ready to be built the coming season, the bonds having been placed and that project practically financed.

Ex-Senator E. G. Potter, Carl L. Wallace, of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, A. E. Johnson, the land and immigration man, and Lewis C. Twombly, president of the Wyoming & Black Hills railway, all of Minneapolis, and Phillip S. Harris, ex-treasurer of the St. Paul & Duluth railway, of St. Paul, are the men prominent in the enterprise. They have associated with themselves some of the leading business and mining men of the country in which they are operating and have a strong local backing also.

The enterprise is directly attributable to Mr. Twombly, who, in looking up the railway project of which he is president, became thoroughly familiar with the whole country, and particularly its mineral char-

CONCLUDED ON PAGE SIXTY-ONE

The White Swan property is located in the White Swan District, Terry County, Washington, comprising eleven full claims

THE WHITE SWAN MINING & MILLING CO.

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIFTY-NINE

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**WONDERFUL WENATCHEE
VALLEY**

"Where Dollars Grow on Trees." Send for
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Wenatchee Development Co.
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See Our List Before Buying

We Will Save You Money

**Great Northern Land
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Ground Floor Symons Block
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WE TOLD YOU SO

When we first greeted you in these columns we said that

The Beaver and Sappa Valleys in Furnas County, Nebraska

offered the best opportunities for investment in the west. Those who bought early can sell at much advanced prices now, besides the large returns in crops they have received. We said, "Those who succeed best in life are the ones that grasp the situation at the proper moment." Those who took our advice have done well. We have had large crops; wheat has made from 35 to 55 bushels to the acre. Many farms have produced as much this year as the owners asked for them last spring. Alfalfa has been cut three and four times this season, making from four to six tons to the acre. This fall is identical with last and thousands of acres are again being sown to wheat and promises another big crop. Lands are bound to advance rapidly, for when they yield from 50 to 100 per cent in one season of their price they are bound to advance. Our lands range in price from \$8.00 to \$40.00, owing to the location, improvements, etc., etc. We expect the same lands to sell at *double the price* now asked within the next twelve months. Come and investigate at once.

WRITE US FOR DESCRIPTIVE LIST

SMITH & DAVIS

— BEAVER CITY, NEBRASKA —

C. E. V. SMITH, Cashier,
First State Bank

T. M. DAVIS, President,
First State Bank

Dairying In Nebraska

If you are interested in Dairying the illustrated pamphlet we have just published will give you new ideas on the subject. Few people realize, for instance, that one of the largest Creameries in the world is in Lincoln, Neb., and that Nebraska climate, forage and water make it an ideal and most profitable field for the Dairyman. The pamphlet will be mailed to any address without charge. Send for it TO-DAY.

P. S. EUSTIS, Passenger Traffic Manager O. B. & Q. Ry. Co., 209 Adams St., Chicago.

NEVER'S DAM

A most delightful outing may be had in a trip to Never's Dam, twelve miles above Taylor's Falls, Minn., and forty-two miles above Stillwater.

Prior to the year 1900, all the logs cut and banked on the St. Croix river and its tributaries were driven down the river and into the boom of the St. Croix Boom Corporation, above the city of Stillwater, the mass completely filling the boom, and often extending from eight to ten miles above. At different times during the year the channel of the river was completely jammed, causing a serious delay and loss to the log and steamboat interests on the river. Some means of holding back this mass of logs and timber was an absolute necessity. With this object in view, in 1889 the St. Croix Lumbermen's Dam and Boom Company was organized, under the laws of Wisconsin.

After a careful survey, the present site of Never's Dam was selected, as the most practical place on the St. Croix, for the holding and storing of a large quantity of logs. The work of constructing the dam was begun in the month of September, 1889, and completed in May, 1900, during which time employment was given, day and night, to 250 men.

The dam proper rests on piling driven into the bed of the stream; and extending 600 feet across and 160 feet up the river.

In the general work of construction the best engineering principles were followed, and the best and most substantial materials were used. Timber, gravel, rock and iron were all utilized to the best advantage. The dam is not only very strong and formidable as a piece of engineering, but is most interestingly attractive to the sight-seeing public.

A good substantial bridge is built across this structure, with a span across the large sluice gate. Above the dam, and extending to the Minnesota shore, are large log piers, filled with rock, to hold logs back from the dam, and make the work of sluicing more practicable. About one-half mile above the dam are built nine mammoth piers, the largest ever constructed on any logging stream in the Northwest. To them are attached heavy log booms, to hold back the mass of logs which annually accumulate in this flowage. About 350,000,000 feet of logs are stored and held above these piers at a time, extending up the stream twelve miles, the mass spreading from half a mile to a mile in width. These logs are turned out of the dam at stated times, or they can be rafted by the St. Croix Boom Company at their works above Stillwater. Under favorable conditions, the sluicing capacity of this dam is about 2,000,000 feet per hour.

The original cost of construction of this great dam was \$200,000. Nearly the same amount has been expended in repairs and improvements to the dam since 1892. Through the aid of this improvement the old time blockade to steamboat navigation is removed, as is also the menace of log jams in the Dalles of the St. Croix, which were yearly events prior to the construction of Never's Dam.

+

CHICAGO TO NEW YORK

Between Business Hours. Close your desk at noon, board The Pennsylvania Special leaving Chicago Union Station at twelve o'clock, arrive in New York City next morning in time for business at nine. Leave New York after day's business, 1:55 p. m., arrive Chicago 8:55 next morning. H. R. Dering, A. G. P. Agt., 248 South Clark street, Chicago, will show you how to do it. Consult him.



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This handsome leather pocket case and a Special Accident Policy having \$500.00 death benefit and \$5.00 a week for disabling injuries, as specified in policy. Identification service for one year: all for \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for an outfit, and if not satisfactory your money will be refunded. A good side line for ticket or express agents.

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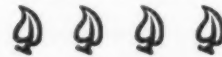
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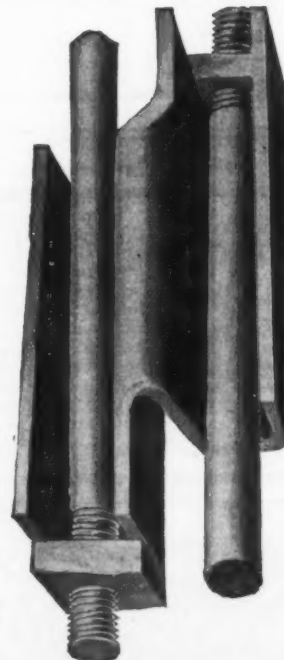
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This is the best shoe for Stave Pipe Bands made today. It is dropped in one piece of 3-16 inch band steel—is detached from the band and has more than double the strength of a half-inch round soft steel band. There being no weld or weak points, it can be made for any strength required. Will meet with the approval of Civil Engineer everywhere. Can supply the shoe separate or the shoe and band if desired. Orders solicited. Write for prices.

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Ballard, Wash.

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Irrigated Lands in Northwest Wyoming

We will answer all who write us for information

Do You Want a Home where there are no crop failures? All our clients are making money in this section. We will go with you to their homes and you will be convinced.

Investors! We would be glad to furnish you with information on the profits derived from the rent of these lands.

Look it up in the 1900 Census Report

if you want facts on **Irrigation**. We want you because we can make you some money on your investment in this land. We want the **Homeseeker** because his success is assured upon land under irrigation.

This Land Will Double in Value

Don't wait until they get high priced to be convinced that it is a good thing.

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AFTER all that has appeared in this magazine regarding it. Now, I am taking it for granted that you are, if so, you will profit by getting my quotations on same. I also have special prices on all Washington Marble stocks

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One Hundred Three Dollars a Ton
\$103.00 FOR 2,000 POUNDS

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The Guinea Gold Mines Company of British Columbia, Limited

Owens two claims, crown granted, in the rich Lardo Duncan Division of the Kootenay District in British Columbia.

Four hundred feet of tunneling has been driven, opening up an immense chute of pure high grade shipping ore.

The company expects to have half a million dollars worth of ore blocked out by June 1, 1903.

Several tons of ore have been shipped to the smelter showing values amounting to \$103.20 per ton. To carry on the work the company offers a special block of stock, on special, easy terms. Write for prospectus, reports, assays and specimens of ore.

THE GUINEA GOLD MINES CO. 326 Andrus Building MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

A WESTERN WEBSTER

Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, whose income is said to be more than a million dollars a month, is not only the richest man in the Senate, but also one of the intellectual powers of that body. Neither in his appearance nor in his mental equipment is there a suggestion of the far frontier. Early in his career Senator Clark saw the value to be derived from education. He had driven a team of oxen into the Western wilderness, and had made a start by establishing a crude grocery store in a mining town, but he had soon discovered that for him the road to great wealth was not to be lined with sugar and dried cod. Mining was the lure, and to prepare himself for profitable activities in that line he returned to the East and took a college course in metallurgy. His subsequent rise to immense wealth and power is a brilliant and well-known chapter in modern achievement.

But there was among Senator Clark's early fellow-workers a mine-owner who, without advantages of education, metallurgical or otherwise, also multiplied millions, and Senator Clark delights to accord his former associate unbounded credit for his genius. One of the conspicuous deficiencies of this man in those pioneer days was a dismal lack of acquaintance with the orthodox rules of spelling. Yet he was an observant man, and such knowledge as drifted his way he seized and held tenaciously.

This illiterate friend of Senator Clark one day entered a restaurant in Butte, and began laughing immoderately at a sign on the wall reading: "Pork and Beans, 25 cts." In the frontier dining-rooms to which he had been accustomed "beans" had invariably been spelled "beens," and so he was sure that this new spelling, "beans," was wrong.

"And to think," he said, "that anybody had the nerve to frame such a sign and hang it in plain view."

"See here," said an irritated friend, "that's the right way to spell 'beans.'"

The mine-owner grew almost apoplectic in his glee.

"I'll bet you \$1,000 that you don't know how to spell 'beans' yourself," persisted his companion.

"I'll just take your bet," was the prompt reply.

They decided to accept a pocket edition of Webster's Dictionary as authority.

"Now," said the challenger, when that detail had been agreed to, "how do you spell 'beans'?"

But the astute mine-owner had detected in his companion's attitude an element of sincerity and an air of triumphant conviction which were not safely to be ignored. "How do I spell it?" he said.

"Yes."

"And the thousand is mine if I spell it right?"

"Exactly; that is the bet," said the other gloatingly.

"Well," replied the mine-owner deliberately, "I spell 'beans,' b-e-a-n-s."

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CHICAGO TO NEW YORK

Between Business Hours. Close your desk at noon, board The Pennsylvania Special leaving Chicago Union Station at twelve o'clock, arrive in New York City next morning in time for business at nine. Leave New York after day's business, 1:55 p. m., arrive Chicago 8:55 next morning. H. R. Dering, A. G. P. Agt., 248 South Clark street, Chicago, will show you how to do it. Consult him.

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320 ACRES N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 4-14-4 west. 30 miles Northwest of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Six and one-half miles from Reaburn, Manitoba, two miles from Ossova. Price \$7.00 per acre.

28,000 ACRES Forty miles North-west of Winnipeg on bloc. \$5.00 per acre. In small tracts \$7.00, one half cash.

1,440 ACRES In township 16, Range 1 East, near Balmoral — on bloc. \$5.50 per acre. Reasonable cash payment.

560 ACRES Improved farm near Eustace, Manitoba, 20 miles west of Winnipeg, excellent farming district. Price \$15.00 per acre. Terms to suit purchaser.

7,340 ACRES Seven miles Northwest of Elm Creek. Considerable valuable timber on this tract. Price \$4.25 per acre. Half cash.

1,920 ACRES Two miles from Rosenfeld, Manitoba, and 15 miles from International Boundary line. Best soil in the world for farming purposes. Price per acre \$16.00, one-third cash.

10,000 ACRES Near Moose Jaw and Regina from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per acre. Also Ranch and Timber land in Alberta.



NORTH DAKOTA LANDS

160 ACRES S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 35-121-55 Sargent county. Every acre tillable. Four miles from county seat worth \$15.00. Until March 1st, terms to suit purchaser.

160 ACRES S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4-12-51, all under cultivation. Good buildings. Five miles from Arthur, North Dakota in the famous Red River Valley. Farm adjoining held at \$7.50 per acre. Price \$30.00 per acre. Terms \$1,500 cash. Balance proceeds half crop each year until paid for.

160 ACRES Four miles from city of Fargo. Ready for crop 1903. Heavy black loam soil four feet deep. Price for the next 60 days \$32.50 per acre. Farm two miles from this quarter sold recently at \$50.00 per acre. Term \$2,500 cash, balance easy payments. 100 other improved farms in the Red River Valley.

6000 ACRES Cattle ranch with complete equipments not far from Carrington, North Dakota. Good wells, springs, etc. Price \$10.00 per acre, one-third cash.

30,000 ACRES Grazing land twenty miles from Dickinson, North Dakota. Price \$2.75 per acre. To be sold en bloc.

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FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

Cass County, N. D. Farms

243—E. $\frac{1}{2}$ -6-142-50, known as the Dalrymple farm, four miles west and one-half mile south of Gardner, N. D. Good buildings. Price, \$31 an acre. At least \$1,000 cash down.

184—Fine half-section farm, one-half mile from Red river, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Argusville. 300 acres broken, 225 acres plowed, ready for crop; 100 acres summer fallowed in 1902. Land is all high and is perfectly clean. Fine flowing well. Buildings consist of house, barn, 5,000 bushel granary, machinery hall, etc. Price, \$28 an acre.

91—Good half section, two miles west of Harwood. 260 acres under cultivation. Good flowing well. Barn and granary. Land well drained. Price, \$27.50 an acre including the plowing done.

92—Section farm (640 acres) in Gardner township. 500 acres plowed. 50 acres fenced for pasture. Buildings consist of house that cost \$2,000, barn 42x56, three granaries, blacksmith shop, ice house, etc. Price, \$31 an acre. \$4,000 cash. Balance at six per cent. Stock, machinery, etc., to run the farm, can be bought if wanted.

I have for sale the best dairy farm in Cass county, located three miles from Fargo. Well stocked. Milk route doing a business of about \$500 a month.

The above are just samples. I have farms for sale in Cass, Trail, Barnes, Stutsman, Burleigh, Ransom and Richland counties, N. D.; Clay, Norman and Ottertail counties, Minnesota. I also have some fine RANCHES in Emmons, Kidder and Billings counties, N. D.

I also handle Fargo city property.

If you want any information about North Dakota, write me. If you come west, come in and see me. If I haven't what you want, perhaps I can tell you where to find it.

W. J. LANE Smith Block
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Make no Investment in Mining or Anything until you Investigate this.

FREE:—SEND POSTAL CARD FOR MANUAL OF MINING and YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION to MINING JOURNAL FREE.

After receiving these you will know what investment to make.

AGENTS, we desire to correspond with you as well as with INVESTORS.

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320 ACRES CORN AND WHEAT LAND. Comfortable frame house; frame stable. Good well and wind mill. 250 acres smooth, level land; 160 acres plowed; 160 acres in pasture fence; 5 acres alfalfa land. Six miles from Selden on the main line of the Rock Island Railroad. Splendid location. Price \$3,000.00, \$2,000.00 cash. Other lands for sale also.

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We can sell your farm, real estate or business quickly for cash, NO MATTER WHERE LOCATED. Send description and price and learn how. Money to loan on good mortgages. Established 1893. Offices in principal cities. Highest references. A. A. ROTTNER & CO.
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FAST FIGURES OF HORSE POWER

A recent census bulletin gives the amount of power employed in manufacturing establishments in the United States in the year 1900. This is found to be 11,300,000 horse power. The increase from the census of 1890 was ninety per cent. It must be observed that this is only the power used in manufacturing, and leaves out of the account much the greatest part of the power used in the United States. If we take the number of locomotives in the United States as 38,000, and the average power as 1,000, we get an aggregate of thirty-eight million horse power. This is only a rough approximation, for no one can tell the average horse power of the locomotives of the United States, but in that service alone something like three and one-half times as much power is used as in manufacturing.

THE SYLLABIC SYSTEM

The syllabic system of shorthand, invented by Prof. Robert Boyd of the University of Toronto, is gaining in popularity daily. The Syllabic Shorthand College 501-3-5 Dayton Building, Minneapolis, already has a large number of students in attendance, and has so far been eminently successful. By this system one acquires a thorough knowledge of shorthand in one-fourth of the time required by the old system, and it is taught equally as well by mail as by personal attendance. A full course is guaranteed in forty days, and the terms are very reasonable. See advertisement on another page.

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The Globe Fraternal Accident Association, 416 N. Y. Life Building, Minneapolis, whose advertisement appears on another page, not only insures one against sickness and accidents, but has the reputation of paying its losses with the utmost promptness. It was established nine years ago, and has no unsettled claims. Any man who can get an agency for this company runs no risk of prospering, and we will say right here that good agents are always wanted.

COVER THE ENTIRE NORTHWEST

The American Tent and Awning Co., 125 First Ave., North, Minneapolis, ships its varied products all over the Northwest and even to Alaska. Any one who wants tents, awnings, sails, horse covers, wagon covers, window shades, feed bags, oiled clothing, etc., can send to this company and always be sure of having orders filled promptly at lowest prices for reliable goods. C. M. Rawitzer, the proprietor, attends personally to every branch of his large business, and what he says in his advertisement can be relied upon.

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Land companies, real estate men, farmers, surveyors, and everyone who contemplate buying land, should send to Jewett & Son, 694 Holly Ave., St. Paul, for one of their township plats of counties in Northern Minnesota and of the Chippewa Indian Reservation. These maps are plainly and accurately drawn by experienced engineers, surveyors and draughtsmen, and are now regarded as standard. They are only 25 cents each. The firm's card will be seen elsewhere.

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**Richest Gold Claims
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Recent developments thoroughly substantiate this statement and the ore grows richer and richer as work progresses.
Assays run from \$73 to \$663 per ton. Money is wanted to develop these valuable properties into what we believe will prove

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They are only a short distance from the famous Dewey group—estimated as having \$10,000,000 of gold ore in sight and quoted in the Experts Official Reports as being the richest gold territory in the U. S.—if not the whole world.

Unlike the great majority of companies which sell stock to buy and pay for their properties, The Golden Rod sells **Treasury Stock only** and for active development work and machinery. You can buy this stock for a very limited time at

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Monthly Payments if Desired

Capital stock 1,500,000 shares, par value \$1.00, full paid, non-assessable. 80 per cent or 1,200,000 shares treasury stock. There are **no debts, no bonds and no salaried officers.**

This is no "wild-cat" scheme, but an honest bona-fide mining proposition which you will do well to investigate. Write for prospectus No. 427, Map and Engineer's Reports, Booklet, "How to Judge Mining Stocks," free.

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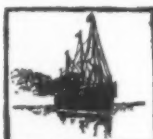
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Lands of the Okanogan
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Finest appointed Boat for Passenger
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TEXAS, MEXICO & CALIFORNIA
BEST REACHED VIA THE
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We have handled Western Polk County, Minnesota, lands for 20 years, which have always proven profitable to the purchaser. Here are a few of the choice pieces of improved lands we offer situated in Western Polk County, Minnesota. ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

480 acre farm, all under cultivation; N $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 10-152-48. Price \$21.00 per acre.
240 acre farm, all under cultivation; NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 16 and N $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 15-152-49. Price \$23.00 per acre.
NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1-151-48, all under cultivation. Price \$24.00 per acre.
\$2,500.00 will purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 4-152-49, all under cultivation.
A Fine Investment, sec. 16-154-51, 640 acres. All prairie, Grand Forks County, N. D. Only \$18.00 per acre, partial payments. Can run thirty years to state at a low rate of interest. This land is fine.

The above lands are all A No. 1 and within a few miles of East Grand Forks, N. Dakota

Lands in the Famous**Elk and Golden****Valleys**

480 Acres Of very rich, improved land with buildings. Good tenant. Price for limited time, \$10,000. Also

320 Acres of which 280 acres are under cultivation, 40 acres pasture with natural timber and running water. Good buildings. Everything that could be desired. Price, \$7,000. Write at once while opportunity lasts. Other good opportunities. Address

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If you have money to burn. But if you want to double your pile in a short time you can do so by investing in

RED RIVER VALLEY LANDS**IN MINNESOTA AND MANITOBA**

We have it for sale. Write and we will tell you how

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MOORHEAD — MINNESOTA

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If you want to invest your money or buy a nice home you come right along on the B. & M. Ry. and stop at Chester, Neb., and I will show you land for a good investment and farms for a nice home. The country that produced wheat from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Oats from 40 to 60 and corn from 40 to 60 bushels per acre, and good alfalfa country that can't be beat. Land from \$15 per acre to \$30 and \$35. You buy these farms at the owner's price. For further information call or write to

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CHESTER, NEB.

DIVERSITY OF POPULATION

The figures of the recent census show that the immigration from the United Kingdom into the Dominion of Canada does not suffice to supply the loss by death among the British-born and Irish-born inhabitants of the country. Of persons born in England, Ireland or Scotland there were residing in Canada in 1901 only 389,062, as against 485,524 in 1871. That is to say, there are fewer British and Irish-born people in Canada to-day by nearly 100,000 than there were thirty years ago. On the other hand, the number of immigrants from countries other than those embraced in the British Empire was 278,804 in 1901, as against only 131,083 in 1881. Of the 49,149 immigrants that entered Canada in 1901 only 11,810 were of British and Irish birth. If the inflow from the United States shall continue to increase as it has increased during the last twelve months, and no change takes place in the inflow from the United Kingdom, the foreign-born residents in Canada will soon outnumber the immigrants of British and Irish birth.

There is another ominous fact brought out by the last census. The Canadians of English, Scotch or Irish descent are increasing much less rapidly than are the French-Canadians. The latter double in numbers every quarter of a century. In Quebec, the province in which French-speaking people are most numerous, the birth rate is 36.86 per thousand. In this part of the Dominion families of eighteen,



A PALOUSE HORSELESS CARRIAGE

twenty and even more children are not infrequent. The last census, when compared with preceding censuses, proves that English-speaking people are being gradually squeezed out of the province of Quebec, while settlements of French-Canadians are being formed in other parts of the Dominion.

HAYNER WHISKEY

Uncle Sam, in the person of ten of his Government officials, has charge of every department of the Hayner Distillery. During the entire process of distillation, after the whiskey is stored in their warehouses, during the seven years it remains there, from the very grain they buy to the whiskey you get, Uncle Sam is constantly on the watch to see that everything is all right. They dare not take a gallon of their own whiskey from their own warehouse unless he says it's all right. And when he does say so, that whiskey goes direct to you, with all its original richness and flavor, carrying a United States registered distiller's guarantee of purity and age, and saving you the dealers' big profits. If you use whiskey, either medicinally or otherwise, you should read the offer of The Hayner Distilling Company elsewhere in this paper.

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820 acres level prairie, 7 miles from good town, schoolhouse on the land; \$22.00 per acre.

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An actual settler may purchase 640 acres or less on the ten payment plan, by which the aggregate amount of principal and interest is divided into a cash installment to be paid at the time of purchase and nine equal deferred installments annually thereafter as follows:

No. of Acres	Price Per Acre	First Installment	Nine Equal Installments of
160	\$4.00	\$95.85	\$80.00
160	4.50	107.85	90.00
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160	5.50	131.90	110.00
160	6.00	145.80	120.00

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If land is paid for in full at time of purchase, a reduction from price will be allowed equal to ten per cent on five-sixths of the purchase money.

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Winnipeg.

Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residence on the land are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down, balance in five equal annual installments with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

The Canada Northwest Land Company

This Company has 1,000,000 acres of Selected Lands in Manitoba and Assiniboia which offer excellent opportunities to settlers and investors who desire to secure good lands in well settled districts. These lands are on sale at the Company's office at Winnipeg and at the various land agencies of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

OPPORTUNITIES

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RESERVATION HOMESTEADS—To all persons desiring to secure homesteads on the Chippewa Indian Reservations in Minnesota included in the Morris Bill passed at the last session of Congress, I will say that I have been acting as sub-agent on the Leech Lake Indian Reservation for three years past and am familiar with land laws and regulations, etc. regarding the taking of claims on said reservation, and am now prepared to give the necessary information regarding the location of said lands, together with the amount and kind of soil, etc. This will be an advantage to all prospective homesteaders, giving them a knowledge whereby they can be prepared to act promptly at the opening of the lands for entry and settlement. I will furnish on receipt of \$2.50 in P. O. or Express Money Order, the above information, and a book containing instructions for locating and securing all kinds of claims on Government land, with all the necessary forms. Address all communications to H. F. Young, Box 16, Cass Lake, Minn.

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NOBLEMAN WEDS A DOUKHOBOR BRIDE

Nothing stranger is recorded in fiction than the romantic love story of Arthur Fortesque, a nephew of the Duke of Portland and a scion of one of England's proudest families; and it is doubly interesting at the present time when so much interest is concentrated on the Doukhoborsti; because for the hand of Olga Varinhoff, a young girl member of that simple sect, the aristocrat who had been cradled in the lap of luxury has renounced the life of indolence that might have been his. The story of how he became enamored of her as he saw her pulling a plow on the prairies of Saskatchewan reads more like a creation of the imagination of a novelist than an actual occurrence in these matter-of-fact, material days.

Fortesque is a graduate of Oxford, where he took his degree with honors not many years ago, and while at the famous University he was a figure in athletics and at one time was prominently identified with aquatics. He was a roving blade, a zealous student of sociology, an artist of no mean ability and has traveled in almost every country of the globe. This sprig of nobility came to Canada less than a year ago, and here he found much to interest



OLGA VARINHOFF

And the family of which she was a member

him. One day in old Quebec he heard of the strange colony of Doukhobors in the far West who were living examples of the faith of infinite simplicity which they cherished. His interest was aroused and the fascination of the desire to study them drew him westward.

Fortesque loitered around Winnipeg for a while and drifted to St. Paul, where for a time he followed the avocation of a sign writer and horse decorator as a means of supplementing his income of \$100 a month which was a mere bagatelle to him in the life he led.

Then he gratified his desire to visit the queer sect and study the religion that was to him a mere myth. He journeyed out to their colonies on the Saskatchewan, visiting each in turn, gratifying his artistic nature and bent principally upon securing an interesting account of adventures among the Doukhoborsti.

In the course of these wanderings the young nobleman, as he was driving along a trail in an obscure spot last summer, saw in a field nearby a plow being drawn by a

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Actual experience and trial have proved to them that we and our goods are both all right. Won't you give us a chance to prove it to you, too? Remember, HAYNER WHISKEY goes direct from our distillery to you, with all its original richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE OF PURITY and AGE, and saving you the big profits of the dealers. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

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Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo. must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for \$4.00 by Express Prepaid or 20 Quarts for \$16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

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score of women. If he had been impressed with the customs of this community before, this scene impressed him as nothing had. To him it was a disenchantment. Reared in a country where such primitive methods were unknown, he was startled into a realization of what seemed to him an enormity.

He waited a few minutes, and the human drudges passed within twenty paces of him. Among the score of women who drew that plow was a peasant girl of such surpassing beauty as the English nobleman thought he had never seen. She glanced at him, and he saw from beneath the folds of her homespun hood a pair of eyes that were a revelation to him, and he became entranced by the beauty of this plow girl, the drudge of a community.

That was Olga Varinhoff, the coy peasant girl who proved the turning point in Fortesque's destiny. From that moment he had no thought of the noblemen and women among whom he had always lived. British beauties had no longer any charms for him. The simple girl in the homespun frock had won him away from the charms of aristocratic society.

The young nobleman would not rest until he knew whom this peasant girl was. He was guided to her humble home, and there he learned her name. In that rude little thatched hut where he saw the beauties of the peasant girl, love came easily to the scion of British nobility. He was not slow to confess it, and soon he was recorded as a member of the colony whose customs he had come to study.

The wedding ceremony was not long delayed. According to the strange rites of the community the English nobleman and the plow girl became husband and wife. The nobleman willingly surrendered a fortune and a title for the girl whom he had found harnessed to a plow. He assured the peasant community that he would always be loyal adherent to their faith and live the same life they led; and this pledge he has so far faithfully fulfilled. But there is no truth in the story that he and his bride were carried away by the fanaticism of many of their compatriots and were pilgrims in the recent crusade.

THE WORLD'S FAIR EMBLEM

The contest for the design of the emblem to be adopted by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been decided in favor of Charles Holloway, of Clinton, Iowa. The successful design contains five figures. One in the center is a woman representing the Territory of Louisiana. At her side stands Columbia, placing around her her American flag. The garments have fallen from her and lie at her feet. The colors of the French flag and the fleur-de-lis are plainly recognizable in them. In the background is a boat containing two figures—Progress and Rectitude. In front of Columbia and alongside of Louisiana sits a female figure representing France, holding in her lap the treaty of the Louisiana Territory. Draped over her arm is the tricolor of France. The border contains four large figures typifying Agriculture, Commerce, Art and Science. Up above are two small figures of Genius and Progress, crowning Art and Science, with a laurel wreath. In the lower corners are two shields bordered with the colors of France and the United States. The design is intended as the official seal for posters, medals and any purpose connected with the exposition. The color scheme comprises four colors—red, white, blue and yellow—representing the United States, France and Spain.

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TRAVELERS' JOKES and YARNS

THE COLT.

An amusing scene took place on the streets of a little Western city the other day. A dude drummer arrived via livery from an adjoining town, transacted his business and started for the depot with a view to taking the eastbound mixed train, little dreaming of what was in store for him, feeling good over the sales he had made; conscious that his garments fit him perfectly; that his tie was straight and natty; conscious that he was a good looking fellow; but, withal, rather precise in his movements—that is, until he encountered a calf. The calf was as gentle as Mary's little lamb and the happy possessor of a white face and could boast of about four weeks of the pleasures of life on this mundane sphere. The calf was attracted by the preambulating traveling man and loped up to him and began a vigorous search for dinner. He was shoved away, but returned to his self-allotted task with a drummer's persistency and proceeded to suck the traveling man's coat tail. Again he was shunted out of the way, out, nothing daunted, returned with alacrity and nearly upset the traveling man. About this stage of the game the enraged traveling man spied a club, which was wielded vigorously, and, together with the calf's bitter determination to realize on his efforts, gave a charming enchantment to the excitement, but it proved too rotten to be of any material assistance in causing the calf to desist, which kept right on until the traveling man made his escape in the section house. In the meantime the street was lined with people enjoying the scene with the hilarity that only a kodak could portray more vividly than tongue or pen.

WOULD SUCK A RAW EGG.

A town man sent word to his cousins in the country that he would be out Sunday to take dinner with them. Knowing that he was a crank on victuals, the country cousins were in a quandary. "I'll fix it," said the wife. So when they were all seated at the table the farmer asked the visitor what piece of the chicken he preferred. "No chicken, thank you," he replied. "Will you have a cut of the roast beef?" the host asked. "Not any beef, if you please," he answered. "Allow me to help you to a slice of boiled ham." "Never eat ham," the town man replied. A small boy at the other end of the table, who was hungry and was noticing what was going on, chipped in and said: "Say, Paw, maybe the damn idiot will suck a raw egg."

A QUESTION OF NOTES.

"Yes, sir," said the man with a frayed collar, "that land is worth \$1,800 a foot, and only a year ago I could have bought it for a song."

"But you couldn't sing, eh?" cackled the funny man.

The man with the frayed collar eyed him distantly and haughtily and replied in cold, cutting tones:

"Oh, I could sing, but I couldn't get the right notes!"

And the funny man looked as crushed is an overripe strawberry at the bottom of the basket.

Cordelia—It worries me to buy clothes.

Cornelia—Why?

Cordelia—Oh, I can't decide whether to look stylish and be uncomfortable, or to be comfortable and look dowdy.

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Two through trains daily between St. Paul and Portland, supplemented by the "Burlington's" Special running daily between Kansas City and Seattle via Billings, is the most complete transcontinental passenger service now offered the traveling Public. Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

THE MOUNTAIN VIEW ROUTE

This is what the Northern Pacific-Shasta, or Shasta-Northern Pacific Route—it

reads as well backward as forward—may well be called. The route takes its name from Mt. Shasta, in Northern California. This white, snowcapped peak, at the foot of which the Shasta route winds, is 14,350 feet high. The mountain is in plain view, for several hours, from the train, and its distance from the track varies from twelve to seventy-five miles.

The beautiful scenery of the Sacramento River at the base of Shasta is connected with this route only. Castle Crags, Mossbrae Falls, and the natural twin soda fountains at Shasta Springs are scenic gems. The crossing of the Siskiyou range furnishes the par excellence of railway mountain scenery, and observation cars are provided there free of charge. Then in succession come Mts. Jefferson, Hood—a beautiful mountain—St. Helens, Ranier—14,532 feet high—and Adams, all former active volcanoes and now covered with glaciers.

From Portland a steamboat side trip up the noble Columbia River to the Cascades and Dalles enables the tourist to see a river, palisades, waterfalls and mountains far surpassing anything the Hudson can show. An opportunity is also given to visit Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver and the Puget Sound region.

Then follow the Cascade range and the Rockies, and best of all, a stop can be made at Yellowstone Park. This line

traverses the finest scenic region of the United States—don't forget it, and see that your return tickets home from California read around this way.

The train service between Portland and the Puget Sound country, and Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul via Spokane, Butte and Helena, is unsurpassed, including two through trains daily, one of which is the noted "North Coast Limited."

For rates, etc., address Chas. S. Fee, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

Send six cents for Wonderland, '02.

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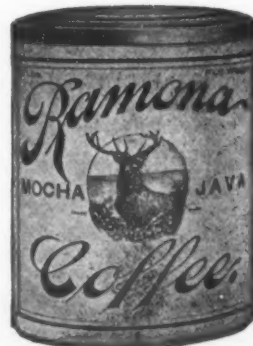
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havingHome
Brandgroceries.
Nothing
finer on the
market.A. H. LINDEKE. R. WARNER.
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ST. PAUL, MINN.

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Medical Lake Mineral Water

A natural Mineral Water
Famous for Stomach,
Blood and Kidney troubles. A fine table water.

Send for testimonials showing
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Butter, Eggs
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**EVERTON
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27-29-31-33 E. Third Street
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

HARDWOOD INTERIOR FINISH

The finest hardwood doors made
from rotary cut veneers that stand
without any "shrink or swell."
Send your inquiries for hardwood interior
finish and building material to

Bohn Manufacturing Co.

WELLS STREET
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

GROWTH OF SEATTLE

"You ought to go out to Seattle and spend a winter or two," said H. C. Peters of Milwaukee recently. "It is a great place, and if you could pass the winter there it would make you regret those spent in Wisconsin. I know, because I was born in La Crosse. We used to have a way of enjoying ourselves then, but when one gets along about fifty-five the sports of your youth don't look so inviting and one is more apt to want a warm fireside than coasting and skating. Well in Seattle we catch a light frost once in awhile, but as a rule one can go down town without an overcoat, and feel no discomfort.

"Yes, it rains some, but those stories of not being able to go down town without an umbrella are not true. This is the rainy season there, but up to the time I left, which was the day after Christmas, we had but one very light frost, and vegetation was just the same as early summer. In many yards roses were in full bloom and the same with other flowers.

"I don't believe the stories about Alaska being played out. They are circulated to hurt that country. I look for a large travel to Nome and other gold fields next spring. There are plenty of places where gold is

abundant, and as prospecting for rich finds will always be popular, and Alaska offers many unheard of places for prospectors, we shall see the usual number of gold-seekers there waiting the first boat out in the spring.

"Every man, woman or child who lives in Seattle has complete faith in Seattle," went on Mr. Peters. "It is destined to become the leading city of the coast. It is fast outstripping San Francisco, and even though that city has double its population, the percentage of business they do as compared with the showing of both exports and imports is in our favor. The location of Seattle gives it a natural command of business. The wholesaling trade is growing to enormous proportions, the population increasing steadily, and we believe Seattle is getting to the front in everything."

+

RURAL RAPID DELIVERY

If the United States Post-office Department adopts an apparatus designed to supplement the work of the rural free delivery service, farmers will get their mail not at the gate-post at a distance and in some cases a mile or more from the house, but at their very door. The new contrivance provides both for receiving mail direct at

the farm-house and for sending letters therefrom, giving to rural homes distant from the highway a service almost as complete both for ingoing and outgoing mail as that enjoyed by city people in modern offices and homes.

As it stands now, the rural free delivery service, although of inestimable value to country people, frequently involves a long trip to and from the mail-box, which, in planting time or in the urgent season of large harvests, adds to the exactions of farm life.

This mechanism, intended to give the farmer quicker mail facilities than ever, consists of an endless cable which may be mounted on the posts of any fence leading from the roadway to the house. Attached to the cable are two cars, larger but not unlike those used to carry cash in the overhead change system in department stores.

When the carrier deposits the mail in one of these little cars he closes it, and by simply turning a crank, starts it whirling toward the farmer's house, the other car by the same impulse returning to take its place at the gate.

It will not be necessary for the farmer to wait until the Government introduces these devices, for they can be installed by individuals.

STANDARD BREWING COMPANY.

MANKATO, MINN.

AGENCIES IN ALL THE LEADING
TOWNS IN SOUTHERN MINNESOTA.

Brewers of the famous
STANDARD EXTRA PALE,
STANDARD EXPORT,
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Telephones: NW 212; Citizens 197

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Said that one's health depends more on good refreshing sleep than on anything else. "And sleep," he stated, "depends much on the kind of mattress used." We don't issue a doctor's certificate with our mattress, but you will find our trade mark—

"The Big Black U"

—which is just as good. When it comes to mattresses, the Union Mattress is the BEST on the market today. Ask your dealer. If he doesn't know, ask us. **The Union Mattress Co.** St. Paul, Minn.

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AND TRADE
MARK ON EACH
MATTRESS



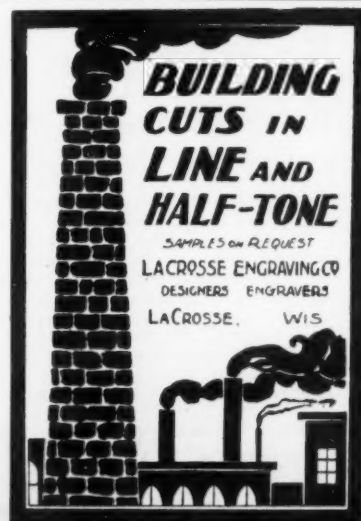
BUILDING CUTS IN LINE AND HALF-TONE

SAMPLES ON REQUEST

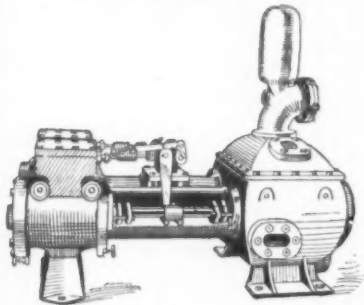
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We wish all interested parties to have our descriptive matter and to receive from them a knowledge of their wants. Advise us of your needs.



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Between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis,
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The Newest and Most Sumptuous Train of
Compartment and Standard Sleeping Cars,
Club, Dining and Free Reclining Chair Cars

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Santa Fe all the way—train, track and management.

Shortest line, Chicago to Los Angeles and San Diego. A direct route to San Francisco. Only line to Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Money cannot provide a finer train. Think of a travel comfort: here it is. Cozy compartment Pullmans, sunny observation parlor, a well-selected library, electric lights; also buffet-smoking car with barber shop and daily stock reports. But the crown of it all is the dining-car service—Harvey's best, which is the best in the world. Convincing facts in booklets.

Our other daily trains to California carry standard Pullmans, tourist sleepers and chair cars.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

DISTINGUISHING AND POPULAR FEATURES OF THE MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEMS

The observation parlor cafe dining cars now being operated on the Missouri Pacific Railway, between St. Louis, Kansas City and Pueblo, have become one of the distinguishing and most popular features of what is familiarly known as the "Colorado Short Line."

These cars, which are the product of the most skilled workmanship of the Pullman shops, were constructed especially for the through service of the Missouri Pacific Railway, between St. Louis, Kansas City, Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast points. These are operated on all the fast day trains and in conjunction with similar cars on connecting lines furnish a through dining car service to and from the Pacific Coast.

Meals are served a la carte from dainty Haviland china, Libby cut glassware and Gorham silverware. The dining saloon is brilliantly lighted in the evening with clusters of electric lamps, and when the temperature requires it, is cooled by electric fans. The observation parlor at the rear end of the car is luxuriously fitted up and affords passengers an excellent opportunity to view the picturesque scenery along the route.

On a trip to or from scenic Colorado and the Rocky Mountains, nothing is more exhilarating and refreshing than a meal in one of these elegantly equipped cars.

MOTHERS

For over fifty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately; depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best family physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

NEW SERVICE INAUGURATED ON THE IRON MOUNTAIN LINE

The Iron Mountain Route has inaugurated a new dining-car service on its fast daily trains from St. Louis, Memphis and intermediate points to Texas. These cars have just been turned out of the Pullman shops and are models of skillful workmanship. They are handsomely fitted up, thoroughly equipped with the latest appliances and lighted with electricity. They are also supplied with electric fans. Meals are served a la carte from dainty Haviland china, Libby cut glassware and elegant silverware. This is the only line running dining cars from St. Louis to points in Southern Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. It has a triple daily service between St. Louis and Texas and a double daily service between Memphis and Texas of Pullman sleeping cars with electric lights.

"IF YOU ARE TROUBLED"

With rheumatism or neuralgia send for the old, reliable

Yaeger
Rheumatic
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Price \$1.00

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P. S.—Send paper size of your finger.

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(Civil War Veteran.)
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Lieut. 20th Ind. Battery, L. A.

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**DR. LAURITZEN'S
HEALTH TABLE MALT**

the greatest NERVE and TISSUE BUILDER, and also the ideal NON-INTOXICATING beverage for family use. Just what you want. Recommended by all the leading physicians. Price, three dozen pints or two dozen quarts, \$2.25. For sale in Twin Cities. Both telephones.

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Private diseases, and old, lingering cases where the blood has become poisoned, causing ulcers, blotches, sore throat and mouth, pains in the head and bones, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder are cured for life. Men of all ages who are suffering from the results of youthful indiscretions or excesses of mature years, producing nervousness, indigestion, constipation, loss of memory, etc., are thoroughly and permanently cured.

Dr. Feller, who has had many years of experience in this specialty, is a graduate from one of the leading medical colleges of the country. He has never failed in curing any cases that he has undertaken. Cases and correspondence sacredly confidential. Call or write for list of questions. Medicine sent by mail and express everywhere free from risk and exposure.



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Cleaves and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Falls to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists

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The Newest Rocking Chair

Combines all advantages of the old style with our latest practical improvements. It's the

SCHRAM ROCKING CHAIR

and is absolutely better and different from any rocking chair ever made. Has wonderful patented convolute spring that carries seat of rocker and prevents contact with base of chair. No noise or moving about of chair when rocking—no marred furniture or base boards and no wearing out of carpets.



The Schram Rocking Chair has softest rock and rests the entire body. Your leading furniture dealer will sell you a chair (like cut) at a remarkably low price. Ask to see it.

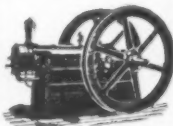
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If dealer doesn't have our chair and will not order for you, send us his name and we will see that you are supplied. Write for our FREE illustrated booklet, "CHAIR COMFORT."

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Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers "Convolute Spring Rockers."

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CHARLES EVERED, PROP.

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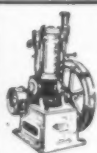
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Manufacturers of sawmill machinery, engines and boilers. Mill supplies. Grey iron and brass castings. General machine shop work. Marine and sawmill repairing a specialty.

LEAMAN BOAT CO. WINNECONNE, WISCONSIN



Manufacturers of launches, sail boats, hunting and row boats. Complete launch, 30-foot hull. Hannemann two-horse power, four cycle engine, guaranteed to run 7 miles, or, better, an hour. Price, complete, \$25. Send for descriptive circular.



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Manufacturers of Marine and Stationary Gasoline Engines Two horse power, four cycle engine, all complete, guaranteed for one year. PRICE \$100

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the Barber Trade. All the advantages of free clinic. No limit to term, expert instructions, lectures, etc. Our illustrated catalogue explaining our method mailed free.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE

221 2d Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota

HOW COAL WAS DISCOVERED

One hundred and ten years ago, in a rough little cabin in the forests of Mauch Chunk Mountain, lived a settler named Ginter.

One day, while out hunting game for his family—for the market then was the forest around them—he made a fire and roasted some game for his dinner. The spot was by the roadside, not far from Summit Hill town.

The fire was made of wood, but to make the embers last longer, Ginter placed some black stones, which were lying near, around the fire.

As he sat watching his game roast, he noticed that those black stones were beginning to glow.

The stones were still hot when he was ready to start homewards. So he gathered some to take home. He burned them, and found them good fuel.

His neighbors soon learned of the discovery and began to use the coal also.

But mining was not carried on regularly in Carbon County until after the war of 1812 began.

Some of the leading coal men in Pennsylvania have determined to erect a monument of coal to Philip Ginter, the discoverer of coal, at Summit Hill, near Mauch Chunk, on the spot where that historic fire was made, more than a century ago.

+

DIAMONDS EXPLODE

It has long been known that diamonds, especially the class known as "rose diamonds," are likely to explode if subjected only to what would seem a very ordinary degree of heat, such as strong rays from the sun, etc. It is now believed that the explosions are the result of the rapid expansion of certain volatile liquids enclosed in cavities near the center of these precious stones. A great many diamonds, even though cut, mounted and worn as gems of perfection, are still in an unfinished condition—that is, the liquid drop from which the stone is being formed has not as yet deposited all of its "pure crystals of carbon." These movable drops may occasionally be seen with the naked eye.

When this is the case a strong microscope will give the drop the appearance of a bubble in the fluid of a carpenter's level. It is also highly probable that besides liquid mentioned these cavities many contain certain gases under great tension. This being the case, one may readily comprehend how a very small amount of heat would cause the liquid and gas to expand to such a degree that the diamond would give way with all the characteristics of a miniature explosion.

+

FAST RETURNS

Of the prodigious sum of \$1,622,014,000 received by railway companies of the United States in the year just reported upon by the interstate commerce commission, \$610,713,000, or three-eighths, went for wages, \$420,000,000 for other expenses of operation, \$309,000,000 for interest and taxes, and \$65,638,000 for permanent improvements and miscellaneous expenses, leaving \$131,626,000 for dividends—about two and six-tenths per cent. on the stock—and \$94,763,000 for surplus or reserve. Some roads have done very well, while others, less favorably situated, have distributed nothing among stockholders, and find difficulty in paying interest. But, on the whole, the railroads of the United States have had a good year. They were never so crowded with business as now.

ST. PAUL
To MINNEAPOLIS To St. Louis
Chicago. CHICAGO

THE NORTH STAR LIMITED
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Buffet Library Cars.
Reclining Chair Cars, Coaches.
Compartment and Standard Sleepers, also Dining Cars,
All Broad Vestibuled,
Pullman's Latest and Best Models

Leave Minneapolis...7:45 p. m.
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Arrive Rockford...7:26 a. m.

ARRIVE
Chicago 9:30 a. m.
ARRIVE
St. Louis 2:00 p. m.
Returning, leave Chicago 6:10 p. m.; arrive Minneapolis 8:00, St. Paul 8:40 a. m.

J. G. RICKEL, C. T. A., St. Paul.
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Mileage Ticket

You can travel at Two Cents per Mile on any portion of the

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A 500 MILE BOOK is sold only in the State of New York, and is good for passage only on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad and its branches and leased lines in the State of New York. It can be had for \$10.

The New York Central's Interchangeable 1000 Mile Ticket is for sale at all stations on the New York Central and at the New York Central's Office, Room No. 725, on 7th floor of the Reading Terminal Building, 12th and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

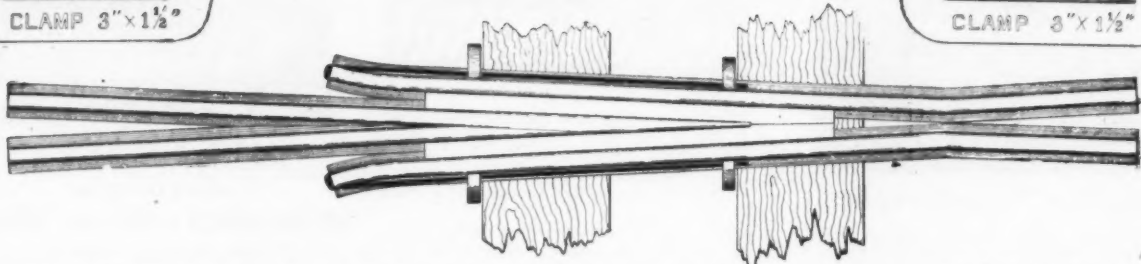
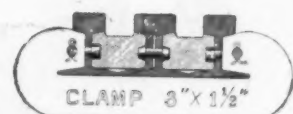
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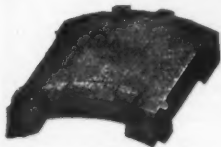
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Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental Iron and Wire Work. Iron, Wire, Combination and Farm Fencing. Elevator Enclosures and Fire Escapes.

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IF YOU are interested in the subject of ECONOMICAL AND PERFECT CYLINDER LUBRICATION, ask railway people about

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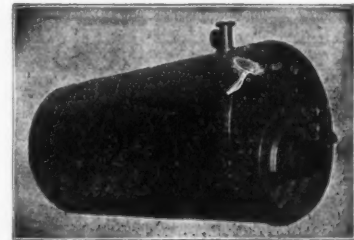


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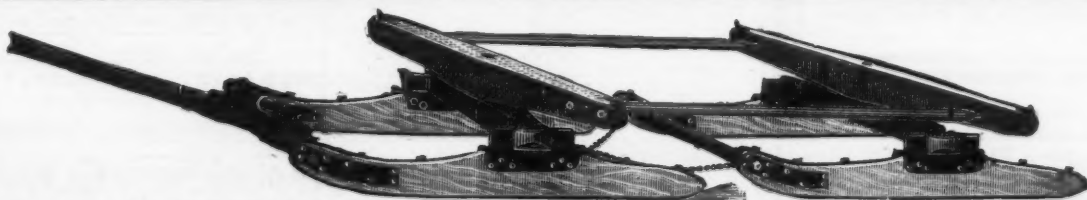
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One Man's Stenographer

with a Shaw-Walker Card System will do more good work than two men without. The difference in wages is the saving.

And it's just the same with your own work. You can do twice as much if you use a Shaw-Walker Card System.

The card system is but one of many Shaw-Walker systems that you should know about. All are built in sections so they will grow as your needs grow. Catalog A tells of card systems—B of letter and catalog files—H of sectional book cases. Any or all are free.

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IF SHE USES WEEKS'

Powdered Flavoring Extracts

Because they insure fine flavor in everything. Convenient, Pure, Economical, Non-Alcoholic.

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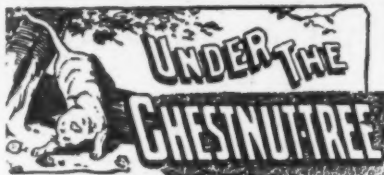
SAINT PAUL

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Seattle, Wash.

General practice in State and Federal Courts. References by permission. Washington National Bank of Seattle. People's Savings Bank.



"Twenty persons attacked by apoplexy in one day!"

"Gee! Where wuz the police?"

"A married man can live on less than a single man."

"Of course. A married man usually has to."

Jaggles—I never saw anyone work so hard at anything. Is that his regular business?

Waggles—No, man, that's his hobby.

"Do you believe, Miss Gotrox, that ignorance is bliss?"

"I'm not certain, but you seem happy."

Strappes—Five pounds for a bonnet! Madam, it is a crime!

Mrs. S.—Well, the crime will be on my own head.

Yeast—You say your wife wants one of those fetching bonnets.

Crimsonbeak—Yes, one of those that's fetching about \$17.

"What do you think ought to be done with the trusts?"

"I don't know," answered Senator Sorghum.

"Heaven knows, I've done my best to make 'em give up some of their money."

Naggsby—I wonder if Slobbleigh realizes how many kinds of a fool he is?

Waggsby—I'm afraid not. I used to go to school with him, and he was terribly poor in numbers.

Mrs. Winks—When is Miss Hardcash to marry the count?

Mrs. Binks—On Monday.

Mrs. Winks—Oh, of course. I might have known. Monday is bargain day.

"In union there is strength," said the first passenger.

"Yes, indeed," said the other. "I have been trying for a year to break a marriage tie. Have tried Dakota and Oklahoma both, and we are still united."

"Don't strive for riches, my son. Wealth doesn't bring happiness."

"No?"

"Certainly not."

"Well, I haven't heard that poverty does either, have you?"

Client—Don't you think your bill is rather large?

Lawyer—No, I don't think so. That will be five dollars more.

Client—For what?

Lawyer—For the opinion I just gave you.

Indignant Artist (to friendly critic)—You say it's a bad picture. What can you know about pictures? You never tried to paint them!

Friendly Critic—My dear fellow, I know a bad egg, but I never try to lay them.

"Sailors are awful forgetful, ain't they?" asked little Elsie.

"Why, what makes you think that?" inquired her papa.

"Because every time they leave a place they have to weigh their anchor. If they weren't forgetful they'd remember the weight."

STEEL CEILINGS



VERY BEAUTIFUL DURABLE

NOT EXPENSIVE

ROOFING, CORNICE & ORNAMENT COMPANY,
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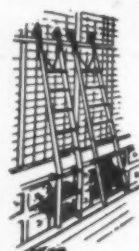
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